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DRY AMENDMENT IS DECLARED PART OF UNITED STATES LAW

Acting Secretary of State Issues a Proclamation Completing Work of Executive Department of Federal Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State in the United States, issued a proclamation on Wednesday declaring the Federal Prohibition Amendment a part of the Constitution of the United States and, therefore, a part of the fundamental and organic law of the land. The amendment becomes operative on Jan. 16, 1920, one year after the day when the thirty-sixth state ratified it. As the amendment itself states, its provisions will become effective either by Act of Congress or by state legislation. The states named by the Acting Secretary of State in his proclamation are the first 36 whose official notifications were received in Washington, and are not the first 36 which took ratification action.

The official act which completed the executive department work of the federal government in making national prohibition a fact was performed in the office of the Secretary in the presence of the men who have been leaders in the contest. The ceremony took place late in the forenoon. Morris Shepard, Senator from Texas, author of the resolution; William J. Bryan, former Secretary of State; Charles H. Randall of California, the prohibitionist member of the House of Representatives, being present together with the following:

Members of the W. C. T. U.—Miss Anna Gordon of Evanston, Illinois, national president; Mrs. L. L. Yost, legislative representative; Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Lexington, Kentucky, one of the national officers, and Mrs. Stephen J. Berben, of New Jersey;

Members of the Anti-Saloon League of America—Dr. H. H. Russell, founder of the league; E. C. Dinwiddie, legislative superintendent; Laura R. Church, his secretary; Ernest H. Cherrington, Westerville, Ohio, general manager of the publishing interests of the league; Ed. J. Richardson, assistant manager of the publishing plant, and Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel;

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Scanlon and Mrs. Scanlon, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the former being general secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Temperance; Frank M. Waring, Board of Temperance, Methodist Episcopal church, and Willibor F. Crafts of the International Reform Bureau; Ben. G. Davis, chief clerk of the State Department, and other State Department officials;

When Frank L. Polk, the Acting Secretary of State, penned his name on what some call a new Declaration of Independence, or the Magna Charta of American manhood, he by the stroke of a pen liberated a nation from the domination of the saloon power. There were those in the room who recalled the days of the early '80's when Maine and Kansas and Iowa were the only States where prohibition laws had been enacted, who remembered the early contests of the prohibition orators like Dickey and others who went about pleading for the abolition of the thing that was the enemy of the home, and before whose eyes passed the review of the struggles of the years to this day.

The announcement by the Secretary of State of the United States that three-fourths of the states had ratified the amendment, is the official proclamation under section 205 of the revised statutes that the amendment is a part of the organic law of the nation," said Wayne B. Wheeler, general

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LANGUAGE TEACHING LIMITED BY BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The State Senate, on Wednesday, passed a bill making it unlawful to teach in any private church, denominational, parochial or public school, any language other than English, until the child has passed the eighth grade. No foreign language shall be taught as a language in any such schools below the ninth or above the eighth grade, unless such teaching has been prescribed in the curriculum designated by the state superintendent of instruction. This places the teaching of foreign languages in colleges, universities and normal schools under the state superintendent.

NEW MOVEMENT IN THE BRITISH UNIONS

Large Number of Strikes Shows Need for Revision of Structure of Trade Unions Based on Shop-Steward Movement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The industrial situation, although still strained, is somewhat easier this week. Each morning, however, brings its crop of strike surprises, the only redeeming feature of which is that with the news of each fresh outbreak, comes the announcement of the settlement of another. In spite of the strenuous efforts of strike promoters, the numbers affected on the Clyde fall far short of the hope of its supporters. Contrary to general expectations, none of the municipal services are affected. Cars, electricity, gas, and water undertakings proceed as usual. The workers principally in the dispute are the shipwrights, boilermakers, and engineers, who, as can always be confidently expected, have won one better than their colleagues in other centers by demanding a 40-hour week.

No single shipyard, however, on the whole length of the river has been completely stopped as a result of the strike. The conclusion arrived at by the present writer, during a personal tour of the Clyde a few weeks ago, is that the discontent fomented by the irreconcilables is more political than industrial in character, and if the present demands were conceded, there is no justification for the hope that peace would be restored. Rather will the movement thrive and grow impudent with the success attained, and steps be almost immediately taken to formulate further proposals. The leaders of the movement declare quite openly and candidly at their own party conferences that they are hostile to the present government, that their ultimate object is the control of industry, first having reduced industry to a condition that it no longer pays the employer to carry on.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that the rank and file are cognizant of the true position of the policy behind the demands. The shop-stewards' movement has sufficient insight and tactical knowledge to formulate only such demands as are acceptable and common to all trades, insuring thereby the cooperation of every craft and grade of workmen. Questions of demarcation which formerly divided the various crafts, and prevented joint action, have been relegated to the limbo of forgotten things. The outstanding feature of the present strike is the remarkable degree of unity attained by all sections of workers in given industry.

Another feature in common is that they are unofficial in character, and have been declared in opposition to the national executives, whose position

(Continued on page four, column three)

BOLSHEVIST RULE BANE OF RUSSIA

Mme. Breshkovsky, in New York, Appeals to People of United States to Understand Desires of People in Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Russians in this city, evidently of all shades of political opinion, some carrying armfuls of red flowers, congregated in the Grand Central Station on Wednesday morning and started various porters by kissing and kissing again a venerable woman, whose kindly face shone ruddy under her white hair. Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky, "the Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," for more than a score of years in exile in Siberia, more recently hidden away for months in Russia, as a protection against the Bolsheviks, had finally reached New York, after traveling from Omsk since last November.

Later, seated at a long table in the Henry Street Settlement, surrounded by representatives of the press, Mme. Breshkovsky explained the difference between a Socialist and a Bolshevik, the hopelessness of believing that any good can come to Russia through the latter's more glorious day for her nation in the future, and in answer to the question, "What can America do for Russia now?" said, with a characteristic smile, "Strive to understand it."

It is to help America understand Russia that Mme. Breshkovsky has come to this country. In all her public speeches, in all her conversations with her own and the American people, she is striving to drive home what she hopes is the truth about Russia. And this truth, as stated by her around the table on Wednesday, is that Bolsheviks are anarchy, and true socialism, founded upon honesty of purpose, and honorable execution of that purpose, will spell salvation for her people.

Mme. Breshkovsky said she could not relate the details about the excesses to which the Bolsheviks had stretched their doctrines. Chaos was the word one thought of while she was describing the upheaval brought about by the forcible impression upon the people of Bolshevik theories and Bolshevik rule. New decrees came from Lenin and Trotzky every day. The people did not know what to expect next. There was no more law, no more order. The soviets had been corrupted by the Bolsheviks, there were no elections any more, the Constituent Assembly, the hope of the people, had been disorganized by the Bolsheviks, the only semblance of control now was exercised by revolutionary committees with power to enforce that control in a military manner.

"Oh," appealed Mme. Breshkovsky, "don't mix socialism with Bolshevikism. I don't profess to know what the theory of Bolshevikism is. But I do know what true socialism is. Yes, I am, and always have been, and always will be, a true Socialist. But a Bolshevik—never."

Mme. Breshkovsky's eyes grew more tender when she said there were 4,000,000 orphans in Russia, children

robbed of their parents, either by the war or by the excesses of the Bolsheviks.

Her expression became radiantly hopeful when she mentioned the need of education among the people. "Send us books," she pleaded, "send us education."

Such aid, she added, could be sent to the cooperative societies, to the Zemstvos. As for the destruction of any such efforts to help Russia, by the Bolsheviks wherever they are in power, Mme. Breshkovsky smiled wistfully.

"Ah," she said, tapping her finger on the table, "we have ways of communicating information and help—underground ways."

She expresses the need for education in rather a quaint manner. "Alphabets," she says, nodding her head emphatically, "alphabets for our children. Give us alphabets."

But always she returned to the subject of Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks propagandists, she said, began in Petrograd before the revolution, and it spread under the rosy promises of an overturn of affairs so that the people always would be top on. When the Constituent Assembly was in process of organization, the Bolsheviks were anti-landlords. The Bolsheviks' antedote for true representative government was:

"You will never get your rights if you wait for the Constituent Assembly. You must act now. You must take those rights now or never."

Peace was also a Bolshevik bait,

money at the front, German

and the cry of no more war, no

more separation of families, nothing but happiness for the people, all for the people always.

But the pendulum swung too far.

Now there was no order where the Bolsheviks tried to rule. There was only suffering for the people; the railroad from Omsk to Vladivostok, every station along the way, was crowded with refugees, women and children fleeing from the Bolsheviks.

The Bolsheviks had the arms and ammunition, practically martial law held sway; there was no hope for Russia in Bolshevikism.

But in true socialism, yes, that was Russia's hope.

And in a correct understanding of Russia's right to independence, and that representatives should be admitted at the Peace Conference.

the Allies, Mme. Breshkovsky said whether that was good or bad depended entirely upon whether it was unselfish or selfish.

"If you come in to help us, and only to help us, and not for your own purposes," she explained, "very well. But if not—" and she shrugged her shoulders.

BRITISH MINISTRY'S AGRARIAN SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARLIAMENT ON ASSEMBLING NEXT TUESDAY TO CONSIDER PLANS FOR ESTABLISHING SOLDIERS ON COOPERATIVE FARMS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—When Parliament assembles next Tuesday in accordance with the whip already dispensed to the members, Lieut.-Col. F. B. Mildmay will propose, and Sir Henry Dalziel will second, the reelection of Mr. J. W. Lowther as Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George is expected back from Paris, and Mr. Bonar Law will

be present.

Urgent questions, such as industrial unrest, await their attention, and problems connected with demobilization will be placed well in the front of the new parliamentary program. The position of the depleted non-Coalition Liberals, with regard to the official opposition is not yet clear, nor is their strength a certain quantity. Sinn Feiners are the most numerous non-Coalition Party. But the Labor Party will occupy that position among the parties actually in attendance.

While the Labor members, according to a recent arrangement, are to sit on the opposition benches, Liberal Priory Councilors and former ministers also propose to sit there, with their small following.

The task before the new Parliament involves sweeping social changes, the effect of which upon the structure of the Coalition will be keenly watched.

The land question will be amongst the first to be discussed.

The Christian Science Monitor learns that agricultural laborers are to be given priority for army release, owing to shortage of farm labor. The situation with regard to the 1919 harvest makes more interesting and important the coming bill embodying a scheme for settling the demobilized soldiers on the land. Three classes of farming are contemplated. Men with experience, and who either possess capital or can obtain it from the state, will be settled in small holdings. The larger numbers, who live mainly by seasonal work in neighboring towns, or as workers on the land, will have a cottage and an acre of land for fruit growing or poultry keeping. Co-operative farms will be established on intensive lines under a skilled manager, all workers in the concern to benefit by the progress and profits.

The land will be acquired either by cash purchase, by rent for 35 years with renewal, by compulsion, or by annuities charged on the county rates. The security of tenure is insisted on, and the county councils are given freedom of action through the proposal to meet their deficiencies nationally.

The commission has not been able to secure any positive evidence as to the disposition of the balance of the

land, or the amount of £25,000 drawn on the Saturday morning, or the same day, May 15, 1916, had offered to the Minister for the Navy, Mr. Jensen, the works and patents for £55,000. On July 15, 1916, Mr. Jensen offered Father Shaw £55,000 and this offer was accepted on July 18, 1916. Father Shaw withdrew from the purchase money sums amounting to £5300, of which sum the commission believed that Senator Long, a Tennessee representative in the Federal Parliament, who had drafted Father Shaw's offer, had received £2400 as consideration for political influence used in connection with the purchase, or believed by Father Shaw to have been used, or represented by Senator Long to have been used. As to the disposition of the remainder of the money drawn out by Father Shaw the commission reports:

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doctrine had given satisfactory results in practice, which justified its further application as a modus operandi. Thus the League of Nations could appoint the American nations themselves as mandatories for the execution of its ideas regarding territorial integrity, so far as the ideas affected the American countries. Lord Robert added that if European action were excluded in the American continent, the occasion might arise when the American nation unjustly damaged European interests. Avoidance of this might make a court advisable, formed by the American countries themselves, and established to consider and decide as judge, the sanctions applicable in each case.

Second Polish Delegate
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Mr. Wasilewski, who held the post of Foreign Minister in the Moraczewski Cabinet, has been appointed second Polish delegate.

Delegates to Poland
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The nomination of French delegates for the Polish commission of eight has been confirmed in the persons of M. Nougens, civil, and General Niesiel, military.

World Labor Regulations
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—British Wireless Service—An official communiqué issued today says:

"Since Monday last, Mr. Barnes has been conferring with prominent British trade unionists and representatives of India and the Dominions, on a draft scheme for international regulations of conditions of employment. The scheme has been closely examined, and the experience of all at the conference has been freely placed at Mr. Barnes' disposal.

"Many valuable suggestions have been made and it is felt that full light has been given to the views of organized British trade unionists.

"The conference was concluded at noon today, and a draft of the scheme agreed upon will be submitted to the International commission on international labor regulation which was appointed last Saturday at the Peace Conference."

Polish Situation Discussed
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—British Wireless Service—The official communiqué of the Supreme War Council today says: The President of the United States, the prime ministers and the foreign ministers of the allied associated governments and the Japanese representatives held two meetings.

The morning session was devoted to hearing the report of the delegates who made general statements regarding the Polish situation and Polish claims. In the afternoon the Tzeczo-Slovak delegates gave their views on the question of the industrial basis situated between Bohemia and Poland.

**RECOGNITION GIVEN
POLISH GOVERNMENT**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Provisional Polish Government is accorded complete recognition in a telegram which Secretary Lansing has sent from Paris to Ignace Paderewski, by direction of President Wilson. The message extending this full recognition was given out at the State Department here as follows:

"The President of the United States directs me to extend to you, as Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Polish Government, his sincere wishes for your success in the high office which you have assumed and his earnest hope that the government of which you are a part will bring prosperity to the Republic of Poland.

"It is my privilege to extend to you at this time my personal greetings and officially to assure you that it will be a source of gratification to enter into official relations with you at the earliest opportunity. To render to your country such aid as is possible at this time as it enters upon a new cycle of independent life, will be in full accord with that spirit of friendliness which has in the past animated the American people in their relations with your countrymen."

**COURT-MARTIAL
BOARD FOR WOMEN**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The formation of a court-martial board composed of women police reserve officers has been ordered by the police department, according to Miss Amy Wren, a lawyer of Brooklyn, who has been appointed judge advocate. All complaints against officers or privates of the women's police reserves are henceforth to be sent to her, and if she deems them worthy of attention she will present a complaint and proceed to prosecute the charge before the court-martial, acting as a district attorney would in other courts. This order grew out of a protest made recently by Miss Wren when Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Field, a captain in the women's police reserves, who was summoned before a court-martial on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer, was dismissed from office for non-appearance. Miss Wren argued that as the women reserves have their own officers and have no connection with the men's organization, any offending woman member of the reserves should be tried by a court-martial of women, just as offenders among the men's reserves are tried by a court-martial of their own members.

RUSSIAN CRITICISM OF ALLIED DECISION

Communist Press Charges Entente With Inconsistency in Proposing Conference While Occupying Russian Territory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Moscow Government wireless transmits the following statement, signed Vestnik:

The Pravda, the central organ of the Communist Party, points out in a leading article that the proposal of the powers concerning a Russian conference at Prinkipo has not yet been officially confirmed. The news on this subject is not signed, and comes from an unknown source. The Russian Soviet Government cannot, therefore, consider this news as an indubitable fact.

As to the proposal itself, the Pravda calls attention to the fact that Murmansk, Archangel, Baku, and a great part of Siberia have been seized by the Entente Powers by force of arms. Their declaration of non-intervention is, therefore, in contradiction to the facts until they have withdrawn their troops. Their assertion that they do not intend to support one political group in Russia against any other group is in direct opposition to the reality, for General Krasnoff, General Denikin, the Tzeczo-Slovaks and the White Guards in the North, and in Siberia, only exist thanks to their support.

These powers wish to play the rôle of arbitrators between us and General Krasnoff, for example. When is the rôle of arbitrator played by one of the parties interested, as are the Entente Powers in this case? The imperialists of the Entente have suddenly become so pacific that they make us the proposal of an armistice. But they do it at the very moment when the Soviet armies are victorious on all fronts, and their enemies on the point of collapsing, and the Entente troops are remaining on Russian territory.

The very place proposed for the conference proves that the Entente Powers only wish to isolate completely the Soviet representatives. It would be absurd, the Pravda concluded, to answer with a simple refusal and fall naively into a trap. Every opportunity must be taken to reassess our attitude.

PUBLIC LANDS OF WASHINGTON STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—Clark V. Savage, Commissioner of Public Lands for Washington, in a speech before the Transportation Club here, urged constant vigilance of taxpayers and voters on the commissioner's office, which was beset with many temptations in its work of safeguarding the public lands and its revenues for the school fund. The speaker said the original area of the grant of the federal government to the State of lands for educational purposes was two and half times as large as the State of Delaware, and that not more than 24 per cent of these lands had yet been disposed of. Leases alone bring sufficient revenue to pay the operating cost of the land commissioner's office. The State receives annually \$10,000 to \$15,000 from oil and gas land leases, and that while gas had been discovered oil had not, but he predicted such discovery within a short time. There is now in the school fund of the State \$17,600,000 at interest, and the ultimate size of 14, four senators being absent and not voting.

created the commission having failed to repeal many of the statutes of the old system whereunder control of the common schools is in the state superintendent of public instruction, county superintendents of schools and school district boards. Under the system of control by the State Educational Commission, which it is expected will be completed by the Legislature, the county superintendents and school district boards will be retained, but will be subject to direction by the state commission. The office of state superintendent of public instruction will be superfluous in the new system, but cannot be abolished without the adoption of a constitutional amendment. This amendment, it is planned, will be submitted by the Legislature and will be voted on by the electorate in November, 1920.

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Lady Londonderry Resigns
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Wednesday)—The Marchioness of Londonderry, for private reasons, has resigned the presidency of the Ulster Women's Unionist Council. The letter of resignation was read at the annual meeting of the council yesterday, the Duchess of Abercorn being unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

PLAN FOR A MOTION
PICTURE DEPARTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Assemblyman William F. Brush, of Orange County, has introduced a bill appropriating \$50,000 to create a motion picture department to regulate the production, distribution and exhibition of motion pictures. The department would consist of a commissioner appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of five years at a salary of \$7500. The commissioner would appoint a secretary and such deputies, inspectors and other assistants as may be needed and fix their compensation. The bill requires that the principal office of the department be in Albany; that a branch office be established in New York City and that the commissioner establish branch offices in other places, if he deems it necessary. Producers, distributors, and exhibitors would be required to take out a \$5 annual license. An operator would have to obtain a \$2 license. Producers, distributors and exhibitors would be charged an additional fee for every positive print used.

LOYAL LEGION OF
LOGGERS REORGANIZES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—The Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen has reorganized for peace-time activities in the lumber industry. The legion is composed of representatives of employers and employees and its function is to adjudicate all questions of wages, hours or working conditions that may arise. During the war it was somewhat successful in disposing of such questions without the loss of a single day's work being caused by any labor dispute. Its members composed the force which got out the spruce for the Army Aircraft Bureau. Gen. Brice P. Disque, who organized the legion, was reelected its president at the meeting just held here.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL
PLAN IS INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho—The Wyoming Compulsory Educational Act as applying to foreigners will be introduced in the Idaho Legislature. It has been indorsed by the conference of Idaho superintendents and principals of the public schools, and is being fostered by the woman's committee of the State Council of Defense. The bill provides that every person above the age of 16 years who does not possess the ability to speak, read and write the English language required for the completion of the fifth grade shall attend an evening school for such study.

The establishment of these evening schools will be under the direction of the State Board of Education and the immediate control of the boards of trustees of the school districts.

YOKING CHANGING
EDUCATIONAL LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—Completion of the work of remodeling Wyoming's educational system will be undertaken in the Legislature, at the conclusion of which it is anticipated, complete direction and control of the common schools will be vested in the State Educational Commission created by the Legislature of two years ago. At present this commission has only limited authority, the Legislature which

AIMS OF TZECHS IN SILESIA EXPLAINED

President Masaryk Informs British Mission in Poland of Reason for Occupation of Silesia by Tzeczo-Slovak Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Tzeczo-Slovak Government wireless transmits the following message from Commander Rawlings to Colonel Wade of the British mission in Warsaw:

"In an interview today at noon (Sunday), President Thos. G. Masaryk authorized me to inform you as follows: In view of the unsatisfactory conditions in the Province of Eastern Silesia, the Tzeczo-Slovak Government decided to occupy the province with Tzeczo-Slovak troops. Further, all statements appearing in the press and on posters declaring that the Entente have decided to occupy Eastern Silesia are without his authorization, and are entirely incorrect.

"Further, that the British, American, French and Italian officers mentioned in the papers and on the posters are attached to the Tzeczo-Slovak Army, and take their orders from the Tzeczo-Slovak Government.

"Further, that no troops except the Tzeczo-Slovak legions are being employed.

"Please inform General Barthélémy and Colonel Smith."

Tzeczo-Polish Relations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—On the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday anniversary, the German conservative press published articles expressing continued loyalty to the former Kaiser, and talked of holding the flag until his grandson is old enough.

National Liberals, for their part, telegraphed to Amerongen expressing their gratitude and appreciation for the work the former Kaiser accomplished for Germany during 30 years.

Even under the new régime, the telegram read, millions of Germans would hold aloft the monarchical ideals from any attempt to give up the high ideals of German Kaiserdom and Prussian Kingship.

Meanwhile, propaganda for the monarchy appears to be particularly energetic in the schools. In Bremen, for instance, the high school pupils carried out a demonstration, several hundred boys and girls walking in procession after school hours with red, black, and white flags, and making speeches in the square. The guard intervened, and tore up the flags, whereupon the conflict ensued, and 20 demonstrators were arrested.

The pupils themselves declared the demonstration was concerned with the safety of the former Kaiser's person. Meantime the Neues Wiener Journal's Berlin correspondent learns that the Majority Socialists and Democratic Party intend to nominate Prince Maximilian of Baden for the presidency of the republic.

DELAY IN AMERICAN
MAILS IS EXPLAINED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Echo de Paris states that it learns that the former Kaiser wrote to Herr Ebert asking to be permitted to return to Germany, and saying that he would accept whatever residence the government might decide upon. Herr Ebert is understood to have replied that the National Assembly in Weimar would decide the matter.

Berlin Discusses Peace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin message states that the Berlin Government devoted yesterday's Cabinet meeting to the question of the Peace Conference, and decided to give daily consideration to the peace questions in which the Foreign Office will take a leading part. The peace delegates will probably be Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and Herr Scheidemann, assisted by Herr Erzberger, Herr Haussmann and Count von Bernstorff.

Meanwhile, in an article in the Frankfurter Zeitung, Major Paulus refutes the idea so widespread in Germany that the German armies were not defeated, but that internal collapse compelled von Ludendorff to ask for the armistice. As a matter of fact, Major Paulus writes, von Ludendorff was beaten, and thoroughly beaten, and when at the end of September, 1918, he declared it was impossible to continue fighting, it was solely the course of military operations since July, 1918, which forced him to make this admission.

ST. LOUIS BEGINS
AMERICANIZING WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—An effort is being made thoroughly to Americanize St. Louis. Representatives of the naturalization office are visiting employers and securing the names of all alien workers. The employees are being interviewed and asked to become citizens. Employers are giving the men time off from the working days to complete the formalities of naturalization. In the night schools special classes have been organized for the benefit of aliens seeking citizenship. They are being taught something of the nation, its history and form of government. The ways of living and the relations of this country with other governments are also a part of the night course of study. English-speaking classes are being organized in this connection.

AUSTRALIAN PLANS
FOR REPATRIATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Tuesday)—At the opening of the conference of the 24 federal and state ministers for the consideration of repatriation, Mr. W. A. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, who presided, said:

"All of us desire to have our soldiers return as rapidly as possible, but without coordination between the different state governments and the fed-

ARREST OF RUSSIAN AGITATOR ORDERED

Germans Searching for Mr. Radek, the Bolshevik Propagandist, Who Is Believed to Be in Hiding in Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The German Government wireless transmits the following statement: The papers have been informed that no decision has been taken as yet regarding General von Winterfeld's request for retirement.

The main reparation pressure will probably come 12 months after peace has been made. We hope to effect an agreement to provide, if and when necessary, a wider system of public works throughout Australia.

The government will gladly encourage the investment of capital from America and other suitable countries for new industries and the expansion of existing ones.

Senator Miller, Minister for Reparation, explained that 70,000 Australian troops have already returned. 30,000 are on the seas and 187,000 have not yet embarked. He estimated that 10 per cent would settle on the land. That would necessitate, roughly, 20,000 individual holdings. Each settler would require about \$7500 to start with, thus involving a national expenditure of \$150,000,000.

PREMIER'S PLAN TO
POOL WAR DEBTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Wednesday)—Mr. W. A. Watt, acting Premier of the Commonwealth, has brought before a conference of the Australian premiers now sitting in Melbourne, a proposal for the appointment of an Empire War Debts Commission, to take over the war debts of the Empire. He believed the pooling of financial efforts was now practicable and desirable.

It might be said, it was the duty of the several parts of the empire to carry together the financial load of the war, as they had united in actual war. The proposed combination would be powerful beyond anything that had previously existed in the financial world, and would save millions to the empire.

PROVISIONS OF NEW
IMMIGRATION BILL

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The bill shutting off immigration for four years was formally introduced into the House on Wednesday by Chairman Burnett of the House Immigration Committee. Mr. Burnett will seek early action on his bill through the Rules Committee. In addition to excluding aliens, with the exception of certain relatives of aliens already here, those fleeing from religious persecution, and skilled laborers, the bill forbids the employment of aliens on vessels on the Great Lakes or

SURVEY MADE OF AFFAIRS IN ALGERIA

Report States That Land Still Affords Great Resources for Exploitation, Large Arable Spaces Being Untouched

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Amidst the great preoccupations of the hour there is still continual evidence of the deepening interest taken in the French colonies and protectorates in accordance, as it might be said, with the declarations in the Chamber a few weeks ago, when it was urged as a point of necessity that this must be one of the chief features of the program of the new and reconstructed France: M. Jonnart, the Governor-General of Algeria, which naturally takes first place in colonial questions, arrived at Algiers recently after a short absence and was welcomed by all the high officials. It was announced that he would shortly preside at an extraordinary session of the Financial Delegations for the consideration of new allowances in respect to the extra cost of living.

Attention was drawn in The Christian Science Monitor a few months ago to the scheme for reform by which fiscal equality will be established in Algeria, the financial delegations voting for this last June. From Jan. 1, 1919, this considerable and much-discussed reform becomes an accomplished fact, the Journal Officiel having just published the decrees concerning it. The first article thereof states that native taxpayers domiciled throughout the territory of Northern Algeria, will bear, from the fiscal point of view, the same departmental and municipal charges as the European taxpayers. At the same time the whole of the special taxes known as "impôts arabes," which have been levied exclusively on the native population, will be suppressed. For the future they will be replaced by, first, a land tax on property not devoted to building purposes, affecting Europeans in the same way as natives, which tax will be fixed generally at five per cent of the taxable revenue of such property; secondly, by taxes of the same universal character levied on industrial and commercial profits, profits from agricultural enterprise and development, on public and private salaries, and on the incomes in non-commercial professions; and, thirdly, by a comprehensive tax on income as a whole. It is to be noted that fiscal equality has already been established as between Europeans and natives in both Morocco and Tunis so that for the future it will apply to that part of Northern Africa that is controlled by France.

A very interesting report has been made by the American mission which recently visited Algeria and spent two months there in making a searching inquiry into the possibilities of the further development of this territory and the extension of economic association between this great French colony and the United States. The report states that the arable land of the colony, far from having been completely utilized, still offers great resources for exploitation; there are still immense uncultivated spaces which may be turned to agricultural advantage. Rational methods of culture, especially in the case of cereals, have been of great profit to the colonists, who in this matter have done very well indeed. In regions where the return from the land is satisfactory, it will be advantageous to apply these methods to the fullest extent, so that the total production may be raised. It is the same in the case of fruit tree cultivation and of irrigated cultivation, where the systems could be usefully extended. The agricultural plant employed in Algeria, the report goes on to say, is obviously inadequate for a country like this, whose wealth emanates entirely from the soil; it must be both increased and improved. On the other hand, there are large quantities of agricultural machinery in the country which are not sufficiently used, and it would be very profitable if better use were made of them.

GERMAN PROPERTY IN ROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Signor Valentino Leonardi, assessor of the Rome commune, writing in the *Ideale Nazionale* on the subject of the recent statement made in the Chamber by Signor Berenini Minister for Public Instruction, to the Palazzo Caffarelli the former seat of the German embassy in the Capitol, declares that the German property on the Capitoline hill is more extensive than is generally supposed. It is not confined, he says, to the Palazzo Caffarelli and its gardens, the Archeological Institute, the hospital, and the German church, but includes a number of small houses which have been acquired in the name of the German Empire and the Prussian royal house during a century of patient and determined German penetration in Rome. It is said that Palazzo Caffarelli is to be demolished and the site excavated.

ART TREASURES INTACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Addressing the Royal Historical Society, recently, Mr. G. W. Ormond stated that he had had a conversation with the keeper of the National Art Gallery at Brussels and was informed that during German occupation the art treasures were not touched and were now perfectly safe. There was no precise information as to the archives at the Belgian Foreign Office, he said, but it was feared that they would be found in a dreadful state. Some had been found there scattered about among empty wine bottles and there was no doubt that some papers were taken away when the Germans left. The city archives were all intact.

In Paris, the latter states that there are really no grounds for the complaint, as Algeria has never furnished France with ordinary potatoes and it does not appear likely that she will ever be expected to do so, the home production having only accidentally been deficient in 1918 and being generally sufficient for winter needs. The only Algerian potatoes with which the Paris food supply is in any way concerned are the early varieties. They come on sale in the markets just at the time that the great autumn harvest supply gives out, and before the French production of early potatoes assumes any great proportions. Their effect is thus to fill up a small gap.

It was put to this authority that the Algerian production of these early potatoes had been discouraged, owing to the lack of transport early in 1918, with the result that the potatoes could not be brought over and great losses were sustained by the producers. The reply was given that ample measures had been taken to see that the producers should not be discouraged by this accidental state of things which had resulted in a loss to them. The government had advised the producers to sow their usual quantity of early potatoes, and had undertaken that they would purchase the potatoes when they were ready at a fixed price to be established by a commission, on which the producers would be represented and which would settle the price when the extent of the harvest was known, and it would be possible to name a figure which would be reasonable and sufficiently remunerative. Thus the producers would be certain of their sale.

Various proclamations have been issued in Algeria as the result of the end of the war and the signing of the armistice, satisfaction at which has perhaps nowhere been greater. It was specially gratifying when the first news was received of the surrender of Turkey, and the military authorities issued a communiqué in which they said that this event would have notable political consequences. Its repercussions would be profound, especially in the case of the Muhammadan subjects of the Entente. The Muhammadan soldiers of Northern Africa who had fought so splendidly side by side with the French, and the native population of Algeria, which had given so many proofs of their loyalty and would now see the supreme result of their attachment to France and of this loyalty. For the future there would not be a single Muhammadan fighting against the Entente, and above all, against France. On the other hand, after the Turkish capitulation innumerable Muhammadan soldiers went on fighting in the armies of the Entente for right, justice, and liberty and every day witnessed new efforts on their part. The promoters of disorder, said this communiqué, the Germans, who had at present jolling in the luxurious hollow.

Thus the defenders of the ancient chair rush to its defense, and Older Sister withdraws, nonchalantly, from the field. But the seed of doubt has been sown. Those who protested loudest may be seen casting occasional dubious glances in the direction of the venerable servitor. Mother hastily covers some white doilies for the back and arms, and Father tentatively murmurs something about "re-covering." Meanwhile, Older Sister contented herself with supercilious looks, pointedly refraining from even sitting in the "old thing" and quite ostentatiously placing guests so that the objectionable household appendage is unobservable. Gradually this subtle process of disengagement begins to work. The suspicion as to the chair's innate worth, the question as to its suitability to the sitting room, sentimental retrospect concerning its historic rôle in the family life, conjecture as to what new style of piece could best replace the old—these undertones gradually murmur through the theme of the family concerto.

And then, one day, the table conversation turns quite openly upon the new chair. All question of the desirability of such purchase is slid over without comment, and the argument now focuses upon the style, color, size, covering of the possible—nay, the imperatively desired—newcomer. This argument waxes loud and long, embracing elaborate exposition of all ranges of taste from a leather Turkish rocker, to a velvet covered Morris chair, or a willow chaise longue. At first the family confines itself to verbal eloquence, but at last, as if by tacit, mutual consent every member flies away from every other member, and wanders through the various department and furniture stores, and peers inquiringly into shop windows. Each one returns home to compare notes with the other fellow—always to the disadvantage of the other fellow. This stage lasts indefinitely, and is even carried to the extent of backing up preparations by brandishing magazine articles and pictures purporting to deal with such matters.

And then, one day, quite quietly—the new chair, swathed in burlap, appears at the front door. Father has cut the Gordian knot by going to the best furniture house in the city and sending out the handsomest upholstered chair he could find. There is a chilling silence as the burlap wrappings are removed. Cold faces stare stonily at the interloper all are suddenly resolved to resent. It is large, deeply cushioned, substantially tasseled, with broad back and friendly arms outstretched in greeting. It holds out its arms mutely, waiting to be accepted. But no one moves. It seems a disloyalty to the old armchair to hail the new with hilarity. Finally one of the small boys says: "Let's see how it feels," and boldly flings himself into the resilient depths. One by one the others follow, as if they were acting out some quaint ceremonial.

By the time Father gets home that night he finds two of the children curled up comfortably within the capacious arms of the new arrival, while the cat has stretched herself along the top of the back in gracious approval. Thus the new chair is installed, and the old one is hustled unceremoniously out of the room. No one thinks about it any more. Its noisiest defenders have become its most fickle remembrancers. It is only Mother who hears

BUYING A CHAIR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The pert old adage concerning making a rabbit stew—"First catch your rabbit"—is not applicable in the case of buying a chair. For buying a chair—I refer, of course, to chair which is to become an essential cog in the machinery of the household organization, a keynote in the scheme of interior decoration, a necessity and yet a luxury, the kind of a chair, in short, which is to be one of the family—this is no matter, as every family who has ever purchased one can testify, of merely walking into the nearest shop and saying: "I like that: please send it up." No, indeed. It is a business involving the most complicated emotions, the most intricate argument, the nicest of calculations.

The first steps in buying a new chair are premonitory sensations of discontent in regard to the old chair—that huge, immemorial affair with sagging springs and a covering showing signs of wear that are past disguise. The dog has slept in it; the cat has sharpened her claws upon it; the children have perched upon the arms and all manner of things have been lost in that unfathomable crevice which runs between the bottom and the back cushions. It has become so much a part of the living room that its growing dilapidations have melted unnoticed into the general shadow. And then, one day, Older Sister, who has just begun to put up her hair, remarks airily: "It seems to me we might have a new chair in place of that old thing."

Blank astonishment greets this amazing observation. It is as if some one had said: "I suppose you know that George Washington was sentenced to jail for horse stealing." One of the facts of existence which you never doubted—George Washington's integrity or the irreproachability of the family armchair—totters to its fall.

Of course no self-respecting family permits this revolutionary criticism to pass unchallenged. A storm of protest bursts forth.

"That is the most comfortable chair in the house" ("in the world," is added as an afterthought), declare the small boys.

"I think it looks very well; it is frightfully common to have everything brand-new in a house," is Mother's protest.

That chair is as old as you are and deserves to be treated with as much respect," suggests Father humorously.

"And a long sight better looking," intently inserts Older Brother, who is at present jolling in the luxurious hollow.

Thus the defenders of the ancient chair rush to its defense, and Older Sister withdraws, nonchalantly, from the field. But the seed of doubt has been sown. Those who protested loudest may be seen casting occasional dubious glances in the direction of the venerable servitor. Mother hastily covers some white doilies for the back and arms, and Father tentatively murmurs something about "re-covering."

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Father's half shy, half wistful hint: "What about having the old chair up in our room, my dear?"

And it is only Father who catches the quick softening in Mother's eyes as she answers quietly:

"I should like that very much."

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 560)

The Effect of Monopoly

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The public mind is now in a receptive attitude for enlightenment upon the relation of labor and capital, not to one another, but together in conflict with monopoly. In a vague way people are becoming aware that a third sharer is drawing upon production without contributing to it, hence the unrest of the masses, who do not discriminate between businesses that are merely competitive and those that enjoy exclusive privileges conferred by government, through the tariff or control of natural resources.

It ought to be more generally understood that capitalists and laborers are natural partners, and that the share of each class in the wealth they jointly produce is fairly well equalized by supply and demand; but if capitalists become also monopolists, their share is artificially increased at the expense of the workers, and even a Bolshevik group of producers who possessed oil wells or coal mines would thereby have an advantage over any other group not so favored.

(Signed) SUUM CUIQUE. Toronto, Ontario, Jan. 20, 1919.

(No. 559)

Programs of American Music

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Permit me to congratulate you on your interesting and fair-minded article, printed the 18th of this month, concerning the amusing situation that has arisen on account of Mr. Hofmann's projected program of American compositions. Until we are able to have all-American programs consisting entirely of long-acknowledged masterpieces, it is probable that the view of MacDowell will remain the right one. So long as American audiences have only the two alternatives of listening to programs of completely untried efforts by their compatriots, or of the beloved old masters, they will quite naturally protest, both on account of the mental strain inseparable from listening to an evening of new music, and on account of the doubtful benefits always attaching to the activities of the pioneer.

There is, however, as I believe, an obvious solution of this difficulty—one which will increasingly meet the needs both of foreign artists who have the interests of American music at heart and of audiences that are patriotic without being chauvinistic. This solution is, quite simply, to make a universal rule that concertos given in America should include one number by an American composer. I say "rule" advisedly, of course, for the fixing of even this mild precept as a law, not a rule, would defeat and destroy the very freedom, moderation and artistic advancement it was intended to secure.

As a fit company to this observance I recommend the other, that all-American programs as such be abolished until numbers for them can be found on the merits of which the musical population of America are in some sort of agreement.

I should not be surprised to find that Mr. Hofmann, at this stage of his enterprise, might be reaching conclusions similar to mine. His diagnosis of the apparent inspirational source of each number on his program, while not in all cases probably a correct one, is evidently intended as complementary to the composers whose work he is producing. At the time when I wrote the pieces which he describes as "amalgamation of Scriabin and Stravinsky," I knew just as much of those men as they do today of me, or Orpheus did of Victor Herbert. Reminiscence-hunting by the way, is an interesting pursuit but, as some believe, cannot aid much in determining the actual interest, or lack of it, inherent in a piece of music.

It may be objected to my first suggested rule that no piece by an American would be appropriate, or stand the hard test of inclusion in a program of mixed nationality. As to appropriateness, a standard of program-making which allows, say, Chopin and Beethoven to subsist side by side, is at any rate capable of some latitude. Concerning the "test," it will long remain a treasured memory of mine that when, two years ago, Mr. Harold Bauer included my variations on a program with Schönberg, Debussy, Moussorgsky, Scriabin, Laemmle and César Franck, and used them for the purpose of creating "climax number one," no one in the audience seemed to—well, to notice anything wrong, if I may be allowed to underestimate what happened.

What may be the attitude of the other composers represented on Mr. Hofmann's program regarding the said exception to the "MacDowell doctrine." I do not yet know. For my part, I am justly proud to appear in their company, and to be performed by such an artist as Mr. Hofmann.

(Signed) EDWARD ROYCE. Ithaca, New York, Jan. 20, 1919.

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.

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630 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

PROBLEMS OF PEACE MUST BE SHARED

Theodore E. Burton, Former Ohio Senator, Tells a Cleveland Audience Broader Fellowship Must Be the Universal Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Theodore E. Burton, former United States Senator from Ohio, now president of the Merchants National Bank of New York City, who for many years represented the Cleveland district in the lower house of Congress before entering the upper, recently addressed the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce on the subject of "What is Coming."

After pointing out that "peace bathes her problems no less than war," and then indicating something of the complexity of questions which the various powers might bring to the Peace Conference, he said:

"One thing is sure to happen, and that is greater cooperation at home. We have learned the lesson of cooperation, and I do not think we will ever go back to the old era of unrestricted competition. There must also be," he said, "greater cooperation in our regard for each other. Employers of labor are never going back to the old days. There is one difficulty of the future; men high in the ranks of labor have said that wages must continue the same as during the war—an impossible proposition. When prices go down that cannot be. Employers have demanded that men work the same hours and at the same wages as before the war. Unless conditions change very radically, that cannot be either. What is needed more than anything else is that in the wake of this awful struggle, we should have greater regard for men as men, the rights of one another, that every one of us should look beyond his own narrow horizon, yet out from the dust of his own selfishness, and recognize that his one duty is as a member of a great community or commonwealth in which the breadth of his vision must be the test of his value to the community. We must realize the millions that have to struggle for existence, that the activities and daily tasks of a very large portion of the human race are expended in making provision to sleep and to feed."

"There will be, in the days that are to come, a keener interest in the unfortunate, not merely the submerged classes and the waifs and wrecks of life, but in all those who have to struggle. We must change our ideas about that. Wonderful awakening that has come from this war! We look forward across the seas, we look forward to the remotest bounds of the earth as fields for our thought and activity, but there is more than that at home. Our thoughts go to the humblest cottage and to the highest stair of the tallest flat. Our homogeneity as a people, the contentment of our people, will depend upon this, a better provision for the average man, which will be demanded if it is not freely given.

"In the years to come I look for large taxation for many years. We have been accustomed to shoveling out great amounts from the treasury. All those things will have a tendency to increase the public expenditure. If that is limited to due provision for our citizenship, to building up manhood and womanhood, for the making of the American citizen a better man living under more favorable circumstances, we all ought to acquiesce in it, but we are not going to come to the advanced ideas of socialism.

"But this will be an era in which we will seek the middle ground in many things. Every man must be open-minded. There is one thing very desirable for a politician, or anyone who would exert an influence over the people—every year he ought to forget a great many things. He ought to be listening for any new idea. There are a lot of words, such as progressivism, or liberalism, etc., that have hidden many absurdities and crimes but let our minds be open to new ideas and new plans. If this is not so, the future will be barren in its results.

"My friends, we are not out of the jungle created by the war. We must achieve the results that flow from it. Be alert, be patriotic, join in every movement for civic righteousness and betterment in your city, and let your influence extend over the State.

Will give different, wanted flavor to gravies, soups, baked beans, etc., and only a few drops are required.

Mapleine (The Golden Flavor)

DAMAGE CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO

Senate Report Asks Settlement for Personal Outrages and Loss of Property at Hands of Outlaws and Insurgents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported favorably on Wednesday Senator King's resolution calling on the Secretary of State to take up with the Republic of Mexico for settlement and liquidation the outstanding claims of United States citizens for personal outrages and loss of property at the hands of outlaws and insurgents.

These claims, it is asserted, aggregate many millions of dollars, and, extending back as far as 1912, many of them are difficult to ascertain. It is probable that a special commission will be appointed to hold hearings, and to determine in each case or group of cases the extent of liability, and then submit the report to the State Department.

Senator King's resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, Claims aggregating millions of dollars in compensation for damages to property and for personal outrages and destruction of life, suffered by American citizens in the Republic of Mexico, have been filed with the Department of State for presentation to the Government of Mexico; and

"Whereas, Some years have already intervened between the commission of such damages and outrages and no progress is apparently being made toward the liquidation, settlement, and payment of such claims; now, therefore, be it,

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and is hereby, directed to report to the Senate whether or not said claims have been presented to the Government of Mexico, and what steps and measures are being taken to prosecute such claims and to liquidate and settle the same; and, if said claims have not been presented, then to report to the Senate what steps and measures are contemplated to be taken with respect thereto and when the department will proceed with the same."

Favorable action was also taken on Senator Williams' resolution providing for the establishment of a United States embassy in Peru.

Two important resolutions, one by Senator Knox of Pennsylvania and one by Senator Johnson of California, were again pigeonholed. Both of these resolutions dealt with the present foreign activities of this government.

Senator Knox's resolution would put the Senate on record as opposed to taking up controversial questions, such as the freedom of the seas and the League of Nations, until what he deemed more practical and immediate questions were settled; it also favored the continuation of the present alliance between the enemies of Germany as the most effective league to maintain world peace. Senator Johnson's resolution called on the State Department to outline what the United States policy toward Russia is.

In refraining from action on both these matters the committee, it is believed, acted wisely. The Peace Conference has entered into communication with the Soviet Government, and the next few weeks may put an entire change on the face of the Russian situation and automatically lead to the withdrawal of United States troops. Inasmuch as a tentative agreement already has been reached on the League of Nations, it is felt that nothing could be gained by putting the Senate on record as opposed to a certain course of action.

Investors Unite

United States Mining, Oil and Other Groups Seek Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico has been organized by groups representing petroleum, petroleum refining, mining and smelting, banking and security-holding, agricultural, land, cattle and industrial interests, including about 35 corporations, companies and banks and several individuals. The organization states its desire to assist in the protection of American rights in Mexico and in promoting the welfare and peace of the Mexicans.

"It must, we think," says a statement issued by the association on Wednesday night, "be apparent that the effective, practical and friendly recognition by the Mexican Government of its obligation to protect American and other foreign rights will be followed by a rapid development of Mexico's resources, with increased revenue to the government, reestablishment of its credit, employment for its people and a supply of food products more than sufficient for the country's needs."

"But it is also clear that this development is largely dependent upon the continued help of American capital and enterprise, neither of which will be available for this purpose until the Mexican laws and officials recognize the rights of Americans and afford adequate protection to their lives and property."

The organizers of this association feel that gross injustices have been committed in Mexico to American citizens and to American property rights; that there has been a lack of accurate information concerning the actual conditions which have prevailed and a lack of coordinated effort to prevent their repetition; that there exists a vital necessity for the creation of a

medium for the ascertainment of all of the facts bearing upon the Mexican situation, and through which an appeal may be made to public opinion and to the two governments; and that it is only through concerted action, in which it is hoped that all persons interested in Mexico may participate, that a condition of stability and responsibility there can be effected which will result in full recognition and protection of American rights.

The association will collect data regarding foreign industries and enterprises in Mexico, keep in touch with decrees, laws, regulations and other developments affecting American rights and be prepared to furnish information about them to the United States Government and public. It will also at all times be prepared to take and vigorously prosecute such legitimate steps as may be necessary for their protection. Its chief aim will be to work with both governments upon a friendly and helpful basis with reference to all of the foregoing matters." The secretary is Frank J. Sibley of this city.

WINNIPEG RIOTERS TO BE APPREHENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Drastic action has been decided upon to curb the riots which have been more or less intermittent since several thousand returned unemployed soldiers broke up the Bolshevik demonstration on Market Square on Sunday afternoon. The chief of the city police force announced on Tuesday that warrants were being made out for the arrest of the riot leaders and that arrests might be made at any moment. So far only five men have been apprehended, although private property belonging to aliens of enemy birth to the extent of \$30,000 has been damaged. A mass meeting of returned men is to be held on Thursday night.

The returned soldiers openly aver their intention of attacking every industry and plant where aliens are employed, while they walk the streets looking for work. On Monday night they visited the Hotel Fort Garry and also many smaller ones where alien waiters are employed. The Board of Trade has commenced a canvass of all the firms in the city with a view to getting the employers to replace alien labor with returned soldiers.

A peculiar situation developed at the vocational training schools on Tuesday afternoon when a number of students who have been on strike for some weeks dropped in and attacked three civilian instructors who had refused to join the other teachers and students in a general strike. W. E. Segsworth of Ottawa, director of vocational training at Ottawa, who came out especially to settle the students' troubles, left matters worse than he found them. A wire has been sent to Sir James Lougheed, Minister of Civil Reestablishment, to come to Winnipeg at once. No students or instructors at the vocational schools will be paid while they are on strike.

When the schools opened on Tuesday there were only six students in attendance. The whole trouble has been caused by the Federal Government's alleged indifference in providing proper equipment for the schools, and an allowance sufficient for a disabled student to live upon while taking the course, the students declare.

POSSIBILITIES OF
THE AERIAL LINER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

London, England (Tuesday)—The aerial liner of the future was referred by Major Buck of the Royal Air Force at the Aldwych Club luncheon on Tuesday. Airships, in his opinion, will be a far more comfortable method of travel than liners under the same condition. Incidentally he mentioned that there were only eight days during a period of 12 months when airships were unable to ascend.

There were great commercial possibilities in airships of 6,000,000 cubic feet capacity, he continued. With ships carrying 150 passengers at 80 tons of cargo, something near £11,000,000 would be brought in if 10 ships were employed, doing 40 trips per year across the Atlantic.

Total expenses, including establishment charges, interest on capital and staff, would be £4,120,000, and there would, therefore, be a credit balance of £7,220,000 on the basis of a charge of one penny per ounce per 1000 miles for cargo and threepence per ounce for passengers. He estimated the duration of a trip to America at 50 hours, but believed it could be done in less time.

SPECIAL HONOR FOR
THE DOVER PATROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DOVER, England (Wednesday)—The Mayor of Dover, with the approval of Vice-Admiral Sims, Admiral Sir David Beatty, and Sir Roger Keyes, commander of the Dover Patrol, to commemorate the splendid work of the patrol in preserving the English Channel from serious attack during the war, is raising a fund to provide three memorials, one on Shakespeare Cliff, Dover; another near Cape Gris-Nez, on the French side, and a third to be presented to America. The three-fold memorial, it is pointed out, would serve as a permanent record of the common purpose which united the world's three great democracies.

TREASURY ASSISTANT NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Jouett Shouse of Kinsley, Kansas, has been nominated by President Wilson to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

BONUS SYSTEM FOR THE BRITISH NAVY

Admiralty Decides That Revision of Pay Is Needed—Grants Bonuses to All Grades Pending Decision on Rates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An Admiralty statement announces that the Board of Admiralty is satisfied that the whole question of pay for officers and men needs a thorough and expeditious revision. The Jerram Committee, having already examined a great many witnesses at Portsmouth, is now similarly engaged at Devonport. Sufficient evidence is now before the board to satisfy the members that, pending the conclusion of the Jerram Committee's investigations, it is necessary at once to announce interim increases.

Demobilization difficulties were also responsible for the strike of 6,000 miners in South Wales district. The South Wales Coal Conciliation Board

already has the matter well in hand

and an early resumption of work is expected. Representatives of the employers complained that no notice had been given of the men's intention and one of the workmen's representatives sitting on the conciliation board had advocated action.

The bonus must not be taken as

representing the increase which the board may ultimately consider necessary before they can be satisfied that the officers and men of the naval service are receiving that just and equitable remuneration which their services well merit.

The bonus scale ranges from 6d. and

1s. per day for boys and ordinary seamen respectively to 5s. 6d. for commanders, and 6s. for captains and above. For the Royal Marines, the bonus ranges from 1s. 6d. per day for private soldiers to 5s. 6d. for lieutenants-colonels and 6s. for higher ranks.

The annual cost of the increases to the permanent naval service will be roughly £4,500,000.

NEW MOVEMENT IN THE BRITISH UNIONS

(Continued from page one)

in the trade union movement has now become critical and intolerable.

Discussing this latter, a writer in the press directs attention to the fact that the union executives have lost their power and authority, and are quite unable to maintain discipline among their members, and proposes that they should resign in order to restore their lost prestige, instancing the action of J. H. Thomas in tendering his resignation to the railwaymen during the recent dispute. It is not stated how, and in what way, the resignation of a few trade union officials would tend to relieve the industrial situation, or how the strikes which are conducted entirely by the rank and file, could be avoided by adopting that course.

The problem is far more complicated than is generally known, and is not solved, or even minimized, by a change in leadership under the existing methods of the trade union administration, but cuts right down into the constitution of the trade unions, necessitating, in the opinion of the present writer, which opinion is shared by number of the younger school of trade unionists, a thorough revision of the entire structure and basis of the organization, substituting the shop, or firm, with its shop-steward representation, in place of the branch or lodge representation on the local trade union governing bodies. Whether for good or ill, the shop-steward movement has come to stay, and little purpose is achieved by simply denouncing their activities as being contrary to, and inimical to, the policy of the unions.

It would be more correct to say that the shop policy is contrary to that of the shop-stewards, as the stewards are in constant and daily touch with the workmen in the factories, where the grievances take place. One might reasonably complain that the average trade union official fails to understand the origin and evolution of these new movements or forces that bring them into existence.

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SPECIAL HONOR FOR
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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The

super-dreadnaught New Mexico has

arrived in the Port of Brest to await

President Wilson, who is due shortly

to return to America.

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Shakespeare Cliff, Dover; another

near Cape Gris-Nez, on the French side, and a third to be presented to America. The three-fold memorial, it is pointed out, would serve as a permanent record of the common purpose which united the world's three great democracies.

"It must, we think," says a state-

ment issued by the association on

Wednesday night, "be apparent that

the effective, practical and friendly

recognition by the Mexican Govern-

ment of its obligation to protect

American and other foreign rights

will be followed by a rapid develop-

ment of Mexico's resources, with in-

creased revenue to the government,

reestablishment of its credit, employ-

ment for its people and a supply of

food products more than sufficient for

the country's needs."

"But it is also clear that this de-

velopment is largely dependent upon

the continued help of American capi-

tal and enterprise, neither of which

will be available for this purpose until

the Mexican laws and officials recog-

nize the rights of Americans and afford

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information concerning the actual con-

ditions which have prevailed and a

lack of coordinated effort to prevent

their repetition; that there exists a

vital necessity for the creation of a

new organization.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919

DRY AMENDMENT IS DECLARED PART OF UNITED STATES LAW

(Continued from page one)

council of the anti-Saloon League of America. "This does not mean that the amendment is operative on that date or one year thereafter," said Mr. Wheeler. "The constitution, Article V, fixes that date. It becomes valid to all intents and purposes when the thirty-sixth state ratified."

"The courts will look to the official announcement to see when that occurred. It was Jan. 16, 1919. It will become operative one year later, Jan. 16, 1920. If it waited for its validity on the action of the Secretary of State, he could postpone that action and so determine when the constitutional amendment would be operative. This is not within the letter of the purpose of the Constitution."

"The power of the states to deal with the liquor traffic will continue the same until the federal amendment becomes operative. Then they are given concurrent power with Congress to enforce the provisions of the federal amendment. Congress in the meantime may enact a federal prohibition code to become operative on Jan. 16, 1920."

"Congress has power under Article I, Section 18, to enact all law necessary to carry into execution any provision of the Constitution. To make the power granted effective when it becomes operative, will be necessary action by Congress, before Jan. 16, 1920."

Text of Proclamation

Frank L. Polk Announces That Dry Amendment Has Become Valid

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The text of the proclamation issued by Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, announcing that the Federal Prohibition Amendment had been ratified reads as follows:

"To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

"Know ye that the Congress of the United States at the second session, Sixty-Fifth Congress, began at Washington on the third day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, passed a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

"Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein) that the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is proposed to the states to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution:

"Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors, with importation thereof, or transportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes, is hereby prohibited.

"Section 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress."

"And further, that it appears from official documents on file in this department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed aforesaid, has been ratified by the legislatures of the states of Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

"And further, that the states whose legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of Section 295 of the revised statutes of the United States, do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington this 29th day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

(Signed) "FRANK L. POLK,
Acting Secretary of State."

New York Ratifies

Action Completed by Favorable Senate Vote After Eight Hours' Debate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ALBANY, New York.—After debating the question for more than eight hours, during which a point of order raised by Lorin H. Black, Senator from New York City, threatened to delay action for several days, the New York State Senate on Wednesday night ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment by a vote of 27 to 24. Two Republicans—Henry M. Sage of Al-

bany and Charles C. Lockwood of Brooklyn—joined the Democrats in opposing the amendment.

Frederick M. Davenport, Senator from Oneida County, made the principal speech for the amendment. He declared that the liquor men themselves must know that the traffic had no right to exist, that those who engaged in it, ever since the United States Supreme Court more than 49 years ago decided it had no inherent rights, were merely taking a gambler's chance when they continued in it. He pointed out that under that decision the people had the right to put an end to the traffic at any time and quoted the statistics to prove that the liquor traffic was responsible for from 50 to 70 per cent of the crime that was committed.

Ratification of the amendment was also hailed by Senator George F. Thompson, one of the leaders in favor of the amendment, as the greatest political event since Abraham Lincoln's proclamation abolishing slavery.

The New York State Assembly ratified the amendment on Jan. 23 by a vote of 81 to 66.

Vermont for Ratification

Vote in Senate Is 26 to 3 and in Lower House 155 to 58

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vermont.—The State of Vermont ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the national Constitution on Wednesday. The House of Representatives, during the morning, by a vote of 155 to 58, adopted the joint resolution. In order to clinch the matter, one of the members of the House moved for a reconsideration of the action immediately after the resolution was adopted, a proposal which was voted down.

During the early part of Wednesday afternoon, the Senate suspended the rules in order to take up the ratification matter and, as a result, the Upper House adopted the amendment resolution by a vote of 26 to 3, there being one senator absent.

The Senate had previously adopted the amendment at the first day's session of the Legislature on Jan. 16, in an effort to make Vermont the thirty-sixth state to ratify the amendment; but, despite its efforts, the House delayed the bill because of the position shown by Governor Percival W. Clement and the opponents of the bill in the House. The vote of the Senate at that time was 24 to 4, four senators being absent. Practically all of the senators were pledged to support the amendment before they were elected, but the candidates for the House were not canvassed.

Michigan Ratifies for Second Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—The Michigan Legislature has again ratified the national dry amendment. Michigan was the sixteenth state to ratify, taking action on Jan. 2, but owing to the mistake of one word made in copying the resolution of Congress, Washington officials refused to accept the Michigan certification. On Jan. 23 the House again passed the dry resolution by a vote of 72 to 2, and on Jan. 28 the Senate concurred unanimously.

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that stand in favor, 44.

Number that stand against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 4.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 0.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9, 1918.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10, 1918.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14, 1918.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23, 1918.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25, 1918.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13, 1918.

MONTANA—Feb. 19, 1918.

TEXAS—March 4, 1918.

DELAWARE—March 18, 1918.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20, 1918.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2, 1918.

ARIZONA—May 24, 1918.

GEORGIA—June 26, 1918.

LOUISIANA—Aug. 8, 1918.

FLORIDA—Dec. 27, 1918.

OHIO—Jan. 7, 1919.

OKLAHOMA—Jan. 7, 1919.

IDAHO—Jan. 8, 1919.

MAINE—Jan. 8, 1919.

WEST VIRGINIA—Jan. 9, 1919.

WASHINGTON—Jan. 13, 1919.

ALABAMA—Jan. 14, 1919.

ARKANSAS—Jan. 14, 1919.

CALIFORNIA—Jan. 14, 1919.

ILLINOIS—Jan. 14, 1919.

INDIANA—Jan. 14, 1919.

KANSAS—Jan. 14, 1919.

NORTH CAROLINA—Jan. 14, 1919.

TEXAS—Jan. 14, 1919.

COLORADO—Jan. 15, 1919.

LOUISIANA—Jan. 15, 1919.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Jan. 15, 1919.

OREGON—Jan. 15, 1919.

UTAH—Jan. 15, 1919.

NEBRASKA—Jan. 16, 1919.

MISSOURI—Jan. 16, 1919.

WYOMING—Jan. 16, 1919.

MINNESOTA—Jan. 17, 1919.

WISCONSIN—Jan. 17, 1919.

NEW MEXICO—Jan. 20, 1919.

NEVADA—Jan. 21, 1919.

MICHIGAN—Jan. 23, 1919.

NEW YORK—Jan. 29, 1919.

VERMONT—Jan. 29, 1919.

Situation in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Governor Holcomb, on Wednesday, sent the Federal Prohibition Amendment to the State Senate, and it was made the order of the day for next Tuesday. Neither branch of the General Assembly had acted on the amendment as yet.

DISTILLERS TO MAKE SUGAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PEORIA, Illinois.—Four Peoria distilleries are to be converted into manufacturers for the production of sugar and sugar products from corn, according to an announcement just made. Starch, gluten feed, corn-cake, corn-oil, and similar products, will also be manufactured.

PRICE SAFEGUARD AIM OF FOOD BILL

Administration Disclaims Any Intention to Obtain Further Arbitrary Control — World's Wheat Outlook Encouraging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Senators and representatives apparently do not comprehend the purpose and meaning of the Food Administration Bill submitted to Congress on Tuesday asking an appropriation of \$1,250,000,000 to enable the government to carry out its guarantee to the farmer on the basis of \$2.26, Chicago, for Number 1 Northern wheat. The introduction of the bill has caused much discussion, and has brought the open charge that the government seeks to perpetuate government control of food supplies indefinitely are emphatically denied.

ing of wages, and the standard of living in the labor world, or of the government stepping in and standing a loss to protect its guarantee.

So that the situation, instead of manifesting an ominous outlook, promises an increased yield, and, in effect, the bill seeks to make it possible for the government to keep its promise to the farmer.

The Administration disclaims any other motive in the measure, and hints from senators that the Administration seeks to perpetuate government control of food supplies indefinitely are emphatically denied.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

—Before the House Interstate Commerce Committee on Wednesday,

Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company, one of the large packing

concerns, made his protest against the findings of the Federal Trade Commission, and defended his company

against the charges brought against it by the Federal Trade Commission.

Wilson & Company is the successor of Sulzberger Sons & Company, which got into financial troubles and was reorganized, with Morris & Company, at the head.

Mr. Wilson has a salary of \$125,000 a year, besides other compensation.

Mr. Wilson followed the lead of J.

Ogden Armour Louis J. Swift and Edward Morris in declaring that the packing business is efficiently operated.

"It is true," he admitted, "that the cost of meat products has been on the increase, especially for the last three years, chargeable first to the increased cost of the live animals, in

crease in the cost of labor, and sub-

stantial increases in all kinds of sup-

plies entering into the operation of the packing business."

Mr. Wilson insisted that the packing

house business is operated in the most

satisfactory manner to the consumer,

and any legislation tending to break

down or interfere with the efficiency

toward which we seem tending, which

will create new difficulties. In my

opinion, the extension of the Food

Control Act goes too far, both in the

powers which it confers, and in the

subjects over which it exercises con-

trol. We seem to be going from the

subtlety of war time through a lock and dam system, and to have some difficulty in getting down to the sea level."

In regard to the wheat situation,

Senator Gore said there were two

things that this government might do.

It might keep out the foreign wheat

and compel people of the United States

to pay a high price for wheat and

FARMING POLICY OF GREAT-BRITAIN

Reconstruction Committee's Report Proposes New and Drastic Agricultural Policy for Advancement of the Industry

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Early in 1918 the Reconstruction Committee presided over by Lord Selborne, issued a report through its agricultural policy subcommittee, proposing a new and drastic agricultural policy for the improvement, protection, and advancement of the industry generally. This report has since been known as the Selborne report. With a view to enabling the Board of Agriculture to consider and carry out the recommendations of this report when finally approved, an advisory council representing the best farming interests of England and Wales has been formed under the president of the Board of Agriculture at 4 Whitehall Place, London S. W. 1.

On this committee the different types of farming are safeguarded against exemption from being included in the general program. The large farmer and the small holder are represented by the best and most go-ahead men in the community, and in addition the agricultural wages board and the Farm Workers' Union send delegates. The functions of the council will be: (1) To advise the board on the practice prevailing in the various districts of the country; (2) To suggest systems by which existing practice may be improved.

The council will be divided up into committees dealing with the various branches of agriculture and those committees will at stated periods report to the main advisory council.

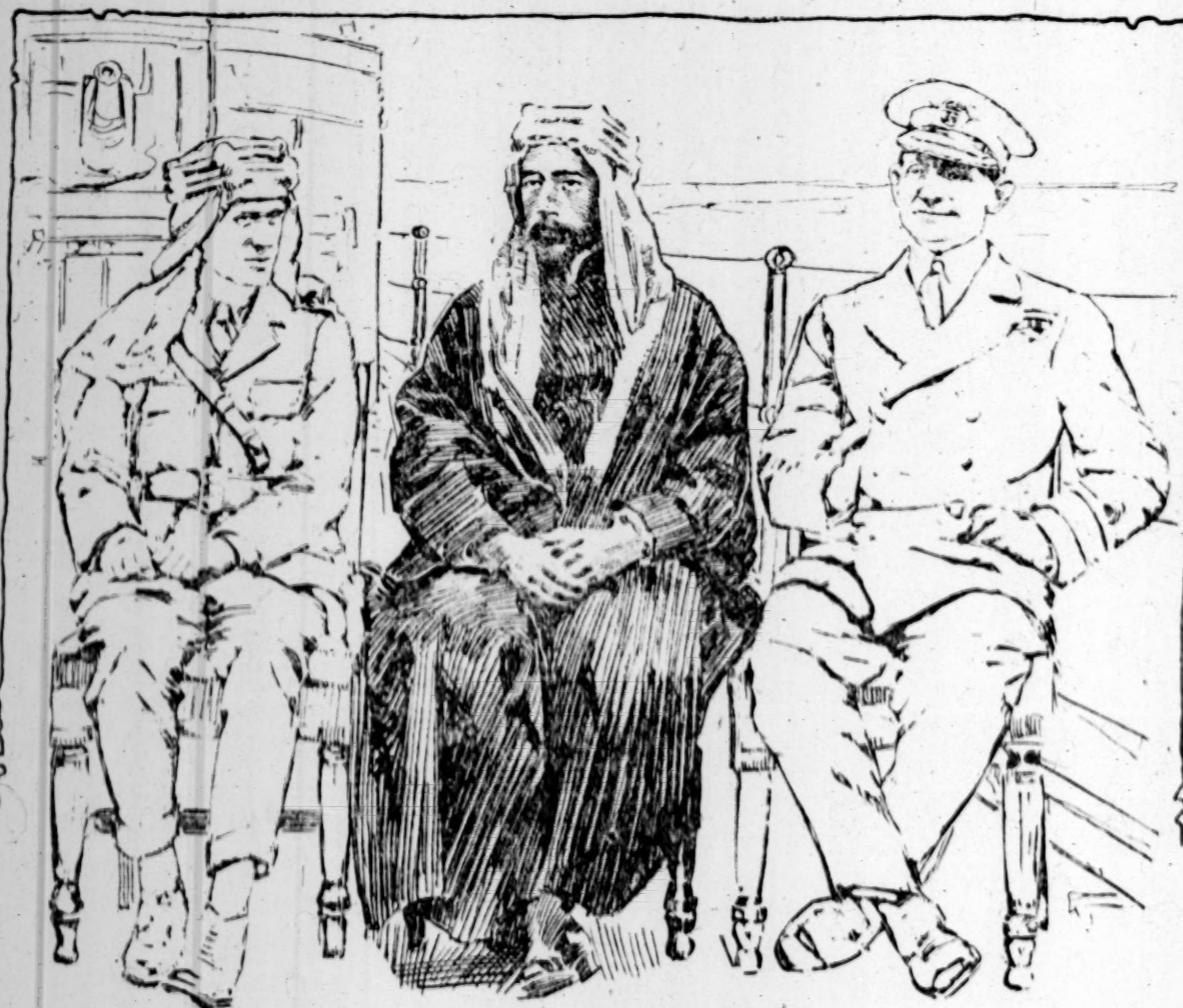
An advisory committee has been in existence for nine months, dealing with this sister industry, and has done a considerable amount of work in connection with the fruit and vegetable crops of the country. The committee has rendered valuable service in advising the Ministry of Food with regard to the fixture of prices of fruit and vegetables, and through its representations has obtained crop estimates and costs of production which have in the first place safeguarded the growers, and in the second place furnished reliable data on which to arrive at an equitable price, giving justice and satisfaction both to the grower and the consumer. Valuable assistance has also been given to the Food Production Department in reducing areas, under luxury crops, both in the open air and under glass.

Bulb growers, carnation growers, rose and foliage plant growers, and those responsible for other flower, fruit and vegetable crops, which in time of war may be considered under the category of luxuries, have practically cut them down to a minimum only sufficient to retain stocks, and have replaced them with crops which the Ministry of Food considers of national importance. In the open air, the potato and onion rank among the chief, while under glass the tomato produces a greater weight of food than any other crop that can be grown in the glass area of the Lee Valley, crops up to some 50 tons per acre can be produced, and that puts the heaviest crop of potato, which can be produced on the best potato land of Great Britain in the background.

The formation of these advisory bodies is a step in the right direction and indicates great advance along democratic lines, as in the past the Board of Agriculture was very much out of touch with the actual workers on the land save through the medium of the various agricultural colleges which were in the past often more of the nature of teaching institutions for indoor students, than actual advisory bodies on commercial farming, fruit growing and market gardening, in their respective areas.

Although the agriculture in the Lothians and early districts of the southwest of Scotland leaves little room for further expansion or improvement, the Scottish board is not going to be behind its southern colleagues and is taking steps to form a large advisory council to meet periodically and discuss the agricultural situation, and from this body a committee of 15 members will be drawn to advise the Scottish board. In the course of an address delivered by the Secretary for Scotland, it was stated that of the area of 360,000 acres which was to be plowed as the program of 1918-22, 600,000 acres, or more than 75 per cent of the area, has been put under cultivation. The counties of Kinross and Perth were specially mentioned as having done exceptionally well, having exceeded the margin assigned to them by 14 and 17 per cent respectively.

In 1919 it was hoped to maintain this increase and everything was being done to increase the supply of fertilizers in the form of sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate and basic slag. Potash would be scarce for some time yet, but this shortage would gradually be overcome. The area in Scotland devoted to deer and grouse is so extensive that it is estimated by practical farmers who have examined the herbage, that if it could be grazed during the summer 20,000 to 30,000 more sheep and 5,000 to 6,000 more cattle could be raised in the country. The exact number in any season would depend to some extent on the climatic conditions, but given an average season the benefit to the nation's food supply would be very considerable. Steps are being taken to get the head of deer on such areas very much reduced, so as to enable the herbage to recuperate before spring or early summer grazing starts.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Newspaper Illustrations

Prince Feisul

Son of King of the Hedjaz on board flagship of Admiral Goodenough, during the Prince's visit to the British Grand Fleet.

PRINCE FEISUL IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the course

of his stay in England, where he was

the honored guest of the King at

Buckingham Palace, the Prince Feisul,

son of the King of the Hedjaz,

visited the Grand Fleet and was en-

tertained by Rear Admiral Goodenough on board his flagship. An inter-

view granted a representative of

The Daily Chronicle toward the close

of the Prince's visit contained a very

characteristic Arab touch. Mindful of

the unique part played by the Arab

forces in the campaign against the

Turks, and of the fact that it was the

Prince himself who had commanded

his troops in person, the interviewer

pleaded for a few first-hand details.

But the Prince, he writes, replied with

quiet dignity: "Arabs are not as a rule

attracted by the idea of recording their

own exploits. More valuable in my

eyes are the few words written in dis-

patches by General Allenby—that

great representative of the greatest,

most powerful, and most modest peo-

ple in the world. I love the English."

Asked whether he cared to anticipate

the future of Syria and Palestine,

Prince Feisul said: "Well, we don't

quite know what is going to happen.

We did not rebel against the Turks in

order that we might substitute any

European control. The desire is to

set up a form of government under the

guarantee of a power that is big

enough (and I am not referring

to material size) to insure fair

play to the three great religions of

the world, and to the Arabs of Palesti-

ne and to the Zionist Jews."

LAND VALUES AND PROPER HOUSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Addressing

the Royal Architectural Institute of

Canada and the Province of Quebec

Association of Architects at the Arts

Club in Montreal, Mr. Thomas Adams,

town planning adviser of the Canadian

Commission of Conservation, empha-

sized the important part the architect

must play in carrying out the post-

war housing program of the Dominion.

Town planning and housing must be

linked together, he maintained, and

the architects must become interested

in both.

Mr. Adams said that a great post-

war housing program had become im-

perative, because of the necessity of

increasing the efficiency of the work-

ers, and securing better living condi-

tions for people of small means. The

Federal Government had decided to

allow \$25,000,000 in equal proportion

to the different provinces. Quebec

would receive about \$6,000,000, and

it followed the example of Ontario,

would add another \$500,000 to the ap-

propriation for loans to building asso-

ciations and similar organizations at

5 per cent. Federal, provincial and

municipal governments must cooper-

ate in carrying out the scheme for im-

proved housing. The Federal Govern-

ment, especially, could well act in an

advisory capacity.

Town planning, said Mr. Adams,

should be preliminary to house plans.

Questions of housing, transit, and in-

dustry were inseparably related. The

street system must be properly

planned and a proper regional survey

undertaken before any housing scheme

could be effectively carried out.

Montreal was an instance of the lack

of any regional map.

The solution of the land problem

must precede the movement for better

housing. Land values should not

stand in the way of proper housing of

the people. The building of tenements

according to investigations, tended to

produce high land values. The speaker

believed that the tendency of the

Dominion Government would be to

encourage individual homes, semi-

detached or in blocks. Housing sur-

veys in Great Britain had proved that

tenements, and even two-flatted cot-

ties, did not pay. The standardiza-

tion of homes according to good pat-

terns, Mr. Adams considered better

than varied patterns without any idea

of design.

SOCIALISTS GREET PRESIDENT WILSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Science Monitor

PARIS, France—When it was first

definitely announced that President

Wilson would visit Paris, and the date of

his departure was fixed, the Socialists

of France, and with them equally

the circumstances of the President's

arrival in Paris and what their part in

it should be. The Minister of Foreign

Affairs appeared to be in charge of

these arrangements, he said, and there

was a rumor that it had been settled

that the President would reach the

capital at an extremely early hour of

the morning. Cachin hoped that this

was indeed only a rumor without any

foundation, a stupid idea on the part

of some slow old bureaucrat of the

Quai d'Orsay. No, the President

could not arrive in Paris during the

night. It was essential that from the

moment he set his foot on the soil of

Paris he should feel himself enveloped

by the warm sympathy of their revolu-

tary people. That people flattered

itself on being the disciple of all

the noble tradition of the French

Eighteenth Century. The Parisian

proletariat, the men and women of the

workshops, the factories, the offices

of the schoolmasters and mistresses,

the laborers, the employees, the intellectu-

als, the hundreds of thousands of

human beings who were to the greatest

degree the most faithful representa-

tives of their historic ideals

WORK OF UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE

Speaker Says Much Educational Work Is Needed to Convince Masses Prohibition Is Solution of Drink Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England — The annual council meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was held recently in Manchester, when the Rev. Canon Masterman, M. A., presided, in the absence of the president, the Rt. Hon. Leif Jones, M. P.

On the motion of Canon Masterman, the council unanimously passed a resolution expressing gratitude to God for the victorious termination to the war, and invoking His guidance during the period of reconstruction. In moving the adoption of the annual report Canon Masterman said that the essential thing for the Alliance to keep in view was the importance of so acting and so organizing that the temperance question should be a vital and prominent issue in any future parliamentary election, and that temperance should be in the very forefront of the things that the nation should demand the authorities to deal with. The success of their effort, Canon Masterman said, would largely depend upon their success in enrolling large numbers of fresh members. During the last year their agents had been chiefly engaged in enrolling new members. He thought that previously they had not "a little bit slack" about recruiting for their ranks, but now that they had been carrying on a very successful campaign in getting new members, he wanted to see tens of thousands of the younger generation enroled, because they were the ones who were going to count, and it was the younger generation who had saved the nation. If they could get hold of the girls in the munition factories and the newly enfranchised women they would be preparing in the best way for meeting the challenge of the future.

Referring to the educational work of the United Kingdom Alliance, Canon Masterman said he thought that the alliance overestimated the standard of education of their fellow countrymen. Because the members of the alliance were familiar with the arguments for prohibition, and believed them to be unanswerable, they were very much inclined to think that everybody else was in the same happy position. Unfortunately, there remained a great amount of educational work to be done before the mass of the people could be convinced that prohibition was the only solution of the drink problem. He believed that, to a large extent, their educational work would only begin when the right of local option had been conceded. The Labor Party and the Liberal Party had both placed local option on their temperance programs. It now remained for the Conservative Party to follow suit.

Referring to the work of the Liquor Control Board, Canon Masterman said they welcomed the work of that body. They were thankful for the ordinances the board had introduced. So far, however, as the policy of the Liquor Control Board tended toward an extension of state ownership they could not agree with them. The final end of the wedge of state ownership, he declared, was a very dangerous thing, and they did not want to see it driven into their national life.

Mr. H. Elliot Tiekie, Glasgow, Scotland, in seconding the adoption of the report, also testified to the necessity of recruiting to their movement the young men and women of the country. The drink traffic, he continued, had been the great obstructive and disintegrating power in everything that was undertaken for the moral uplifting of the people. He referred to the great housing scheme that was to be undertaken in Glasgow, and asked were they to be homes in which children could be brought up in something like decency, and where life could be lived on a somewhat higher level than had been possible in the slums of the great cities? In their rebuilding they must seek to provide homes free from alcohol where men could live worthy and free lives.

Mr. Joseph Malins criticized the position of the Labor Party in regard to temperance. They had, he said, endorsed local veto, but with a tempting option to invite constituents to determine, practically, whether they would have the public ownership and management of the liquor traffic or not. The function of a government, he maintained, was to make it easy to do right and difficult to do wrong, and not to place before the people the terrible temptation of making wealth out of the liquor traffic. The municipalization of the liquor trade, he declared, would lead to nationalization, and the offering of that option to the people was a temptation to take part in an evil traffic of which they would never get rid if they once entered upon it. Later in the meeting Mr. Malins moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: That this council, while convinced that the magnitude and urgency of the evils associated with the liquor traffic demand its total suppression as the only complete solution of the problem, urges that the existing restrictions on the liquor traffic should be continued until the people have been afforded an opportunity of expressing by their vote their opinion on the subject, and in view of the conditions which will prevail during the next few months, the council demands a measure of temporary prohibition to operate until demobilization is complete.

In an inspiring address Dr. A. W. Hamilton (U. S. A.) told what had been done in the United States in the fight for prohibition. He pointed to the population of America, drawn

from all parts of the world, and each quota bringing with it its own share of their inherent love of liquor. The churches were apathetic and everyone was influenced by the brewer and the beer bottle. Yet in spite of these facts a few men and women, believing in the righteousness of their cause, started a publicity campaign against the evil. By degrees a publicity campaign was started. The American Anti-Saloon League and other organizations interested, sent their material broadcast. On almost every station platform for some years were to be found references to the evil effects of drink. That information, the speaker continued, was spread broadcast, and the American boy and girl began to learn what alcohol meant in the nation. It was young America, he declared, that won the fight for prohibition; it was young America that carried on the splendid self-sacrificing work of those men and women, and made prohibition possible; it was young America who in the House of Representatives voted for prohibition. It was those self-sacrificing men and women who taught the boy and girl that alcohol was the most powerful, perhaps, of the commonly used poisons, and meant deterioration and degradation. "We are going to face a splendid peace," Dr. Hamilton concluded. "We are going out to the white-robed figure of democracy, and perhaps it will mean in a few years world democracy built upon Christian ideals coming out of the furnace of this war. There are two great flags around it, the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. Let us not have either of those flags besmirched in the future by the foul touch of the hand of alcohol."

MARSHAL JOFFRE AT THE FRENCH ACADEMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France — So determined were the most distinguished representatives of the political, artistic and literary world of Paris, including also M. Millet, former Minister of War, to be present at the official "reception" of Marshal Joffre at the Académie Française, that they were content to stand patiently waiting in a dense crowd at the entrance to the Palais de la Institute for a long time before the time was given for the opening of the doors.

Owing to the fact that M. Reynier, the secretary of the Académie had rather imprudently distributed over 3000 invitations for some 1200 seats, a somewhat undignified stampede took place that moment the doors were opened. The people who had waited patiently elbowed and jostled one another in a manner which was described by one present as savoring rather of the subway than of so dignified a place and so important an occasion.

The whole scene was characterized by a lack of solemnity, due principally to the lack of seating accommodation. A somewhat unusual occurrence also was the eating of sandwiches by this vast concourse, in view of the fact that they had come provided with their lunches, as the majority of them intended to be present at the arrival of the King of Italy in Paris, shortly after the close of the session.

At 1 o'clock punctually the arrival

of President Poincaré and President Wilson was announced by drums.

They were immediately followed by Mrs. Wilson, Mme. Poincaré and Mme. Joffre. The Bureau of the Académie next made its appearance, consisting of MM. Doumè, Denys-Cochin and Richépin, clad in the traditional green uniform, which inspired such a delightfully ironical play a few years ago.

Suddenly, in the dimly lit antechamber, the massive silhouette of Marshal Joffre appeared. He seemed to hesitate before entering the crowded hall. He was greeted by frantic cheers and as he slowly advanced the spectators arose to their feet crying "Vive Joffre!" The Marshal went to his place beneath the statue of Fénelon and there saluted the assembly. President Wilson and President Poincaré both turned toward him applauding energetically, the audience meanwhile expressing its gratitude and enthusiasm by prolonged cheers.

M. Jean Richépin then announced that Marshal Joffre would speak. The great soldier, the man so beloved by the people, then began to read his speech, in a somewhat shy and rather hasty manner. He was obviously affected, and when he spoke of the valor of the French people, he paused a few moments before regaining his self-control. Surely no tribute could be more thrilling or more sincere than that afforded by the victor of the Marne to those who had helped him win that great and decisive battle. It may safely be said that never in the history of the Académie Française has such enthusiasm been seen as was witnessed during the speech of the Marshal. When at length the cheering subsided M. Richépin began his address which he delivered with his customary energy. He gave a most impressive lecture on the strategical importance of the Battle of the Marne, to which Marshal Joffre listened attentively. When Richépin read, with that perfect elocution of which he is such a master, the famous Order of the Day in which Joffre commanded the army of France to stand on the Marne, and to fall where it stood rather than to retreat, the Marshal was deeply moved.

At the close of the ceremony, the two Presidents, Poincaré and Wilson, congratulated the new "Immortal" at the top of the stairs leading to the Institute. This brought to a close this historic occasion, which will long

SCHOOL PROTECTION IN IOWA IS PLANNED

League Said to Be Similar to One Organized in California Is Formed to Offset Medical and Ecclesiastical Exploitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa — The purpose of the Public School Protective League recently organized here, as set forth in its constitution, is "to protect the public schools from medical and ecclesiastical exploitation." "Its policy," the constitution continues, "shall be to educate the public by lectures, the issuance of literature and publicity through the press, to the necessity for the repeal of laws which now provide for or make possible such practices and activities in the public schools as are in conflict with the object of this league and for the prevention of similar enactments in the future."

The Public School Protective League organized here is said to be similar to the one organized in California and in other states.

Several speakers at the meeting of the league voiced their opposition to compulsory vaccination and recent radical rulings of the Board of Health in this city and elsewhere. Speaking on this question with special reference to the legality of compulsory vaccination and its violation of medical freedom, Dr. Lewis Scott of Des Moines said:

"One of the glories of our public schools is the fact that they have admitted children, no matter whether they are rich or poor, no matter what their religion, no matter what their condition of life has been. The doors of our public schools have always been open to all the children of America. That has been one of the boasts of our freedom of government, and under such a system we have sent forth from the public schools men who are equal to those produced in any country in the world, and the question comes now, must we place restriction upon the public schools which will prevent a part of the children from entering them to take advantage of the institution that has operated so successfully for all, in order to conform to the ideas of a certain class of thinkers that are not acceptable to the parents of many of the children who desire the advantage of our schools."

"If it were an absolute fact that vaccination is a certain preventive of smallpox, then I think there would be no call for our meeting. But the question has been before the world for years. It has been discussed from one standpoint and another, but the question yet remains a theory.

"You may remember that a short time ago the question came up before the British Parliament in England as to whether or not there should be compulsory vaccination for the soldiers. The very best authorities were

contemplating forming a committee to

investigate the matter carefully. What was their decision?

The decision was that the soldier might accept vaccination or not, just as he desired. It seems to me that such condition should prevail in this country. Inasmuch as this is a free country, inasmuch as each one ought to have the right to his own opinion and ought to have the right of expressing that opinion, it occurs to me that an organization such as we are contemplating forming is the proper thing. As some one has said, while an individual does not get very far with his idea in asking for what is fair and just, yet if that individual represents 100 or 1000 people he will be listened to."

MAIL COMPLAINTS ARE RECOGNIZED

Criticism Invited Following Protests From New York, Boston and Other United States Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — In

regard to the continued congestion of business over the trans-Pacific cable, the foreign trade department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

announces that commercial radio traffic is now handled between San Francisco and the Orient and between the Hawaiian Islands and all points, and that it is hoped that the opening of this circuit will greatly reduce if not wholly relieve the cable congestion.

In explanation of the continued

cable censorship after the signing of the armistice and the practical cessation of hostilities, the chief cable censor calls attention to the fact that blockade conditions against enemy territory, trade and

firms must still be maintained, and that it must be remembered that the trans-Pacific cable and the Russian-Siberian land lines offer a method of communication direct with Germany

subject only to interference by the

United States at San Francisco.

to disturb the efficiency of the service. This movement was inaugurated about a year ago and was carried through in accordance with plans of the postal department, notwithstanding many protests from business men.

MAINE WATER-POWER INQUIRY

Author of Bill in Legislature Says Enactment of Some Measure This Session Is Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SACRAMENTO, California — An important phase of the so-called influenza situation in California has been the method of reporting cases, evidence to the effect that physicians have been thus influenced in the reporting of cases, being furnished by the School Board of Woonsocket, South Dakota, which makes the taking of serum treatment for the so-called influenza by school children a necessary prerequisite to attendance at the public schools. The matter started when the County Board of Health recommended such treatment for school children as a preventive during the alleged epidemic.

In this connection the publication says: "That the reporting of cases, even in San Francisco, is not accurate, is indicated by an inspection of the chart, which illustrates two things: First, that not only are morbidity reports unreliable; but, second, and most disquieting of all, the fact is shown that there was undoubtedly a psychological influence acting upon the medical profession.

"I am a farmer and I am just as interested in this as any man in the State. If it is possible, as some claim, to provide all our farms with electricity for light, power and heat at much less than we can secure them under present conditions, I want to know it and so does every other farmer and laboring man. We told them we would find out, and I believe we should keep faith."

The main points of difference between the two bills are that the Baxter measure practically provides for a new and permanent commission, while the Perkins bill gives a commission which will go out of existence when the investigation is completed. The Perkins bill fixes a specific amount, \$50,000, which shall be spent in doing the work, whereas the Baxter bill leaves the cost indeterminate.

NEW YORK STATE MILK SURVEY ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Mrs. Louis R. Welsmuller, state secretary of the Plenty Food League, has issued a statement demanding a real survey of the costs of distributing milk. She says that although the result of the recent milk controversy left the producers in a precarious position, they are not primarily to be blamed for high prices, since she states further that ten men control the price demanded from the consumer through the machinery of distribution. She urges organization of consumers and producers to manage distribution of surplus milk as a means of solving the problem.

A bill has been introduced at Albany which would create a dairy commission of five members, appointed by the Governor, at \$5000 a year, to have supervision of all persons or corporations engaged in the production, handling, transportation, pasteurization, bottling, delivering and distribution of dairy products. It would have power to revoke and annul licenses, fix reasonable maximum prices for dairy products, prescribe methods for measuring and testing such products, and provide methods for securing payment to producers for dairy products sold.

RADIO SERVICE TO RELIEVE CABLE

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from its Pacific Coast News Office

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STRENGTH OF ARMIES IN FRANCE ON NOV. 11

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Figures that have been made public by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, show that on Nov. 11, the day on which the armistice was signed, the United States was represented on the western front by 1,950,000 men.

France, on Nov. 1, the last day for which official figures were available, had 2,559,000. The British and the Portuguese attached to the British Army totaled 1,713,000, while the Belgian and Italian forces on the western front aggregated about 200,000. These totals are all based upon what is termed the "ration strength." This includes every soldier who has to be fed, both combatants and the medical and supply organizations.

ACCURACY OF CASE REPORTS DOUBTED

California Health Board Bulletin States That Influenza Records Indicate That the Physicians Stretched Point in Diagnosing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SACRAMENTO, California — An important phase of the so-called influenza situation in California has been the method of reporting cases, evidence to the effect that physicians have been thus influenced in the reporting of cases, being furnished by the School Board of Woonsocket, South Dakota, which makes the taking of serum treatment for the so-called influenza by school children a necessary prerequisite to attendance at the public schools. The matter started when the County Board of Health recommended such treatment for school children as a preventive during the alleged epidemic.

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TEXTILE WORKERS WIN DEMANDS—SHIP CONTRACTS CANCELED

FOUR MILLS TO GO ON 48-HOUR BASIS

American Woolen Company Announces Change in Its Time Schedule, but With Wages Reduced to Meet Innovation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Announcing that on Monday, Feb. 3, it will open its four mills at Lawrence, Massachusetts, on a basis of 48 hours weekly, but with wages reduced to meet the present 48-hour arrangement, the American Woolen Company is the first large textile concern to give favorable recognition to any part of the demand of the United Textile Workers of America. This announcement was made on Wednesday following a conference with the agents of the four Lawrence mills. The company says that in the event that more business warrants the working of longer hours at times, it will pay its employees at the rate of time and a half.

In a statement issued to the committee of its employees having the question in hand, the company says:

"As a result of our recent conference with you, we have learned that the desires of the majority of our employees is for 48 hours' work and for 54 hours' wages. This means an increase in the rate of wages of 12½ per cent. We feel that a further advance in wages such as you request would naturally increase our risk of meeting successfully the competition from foreign manufacturers and might result in idleness for our mills and consequently unemployment for you. In view of the extremely dull business outlook, and remembering always the dangers of competition with foreign manufacturers who pay wages much lower than the wages paid by us, and competition from manufacturers in this country whose hours of employment are longer, the directors of the American Woolen Company do not approve of your request for an increase in wages. You will remember that since Jan. 1, 1916, your wages have been advanced 87 per cent, while the cost of living from July, 1914, has advanced in industrial communities, as stated by the National Industrial Conference Board, not over 70 per cent, and the tendency in the cost of living is now downward."

"For these reasons, and with the best interests of our employees always in mind, we will not increase the rate of wages, but will pay you 48 hours' pay for 48 hours' work, and should future business make it advisable for us to run our mills more than 48 hours per week, we will pay you time and one-half for overtime."

"Although we think that 48 hours per week will not give the best economic results for our employees or for ourselves, yet the directors of the American Woolen Company are in sympathy with the desires of its employees for shorter working hours and will, beginning Monday morning, Feb. 3, open its mills on a new schedule of 48 hours per week."

FLOUR MILLS CUT DOWN PRODUCTION

Plants in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Close for Two Days a Week for an Indefinite Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Flour mills owned by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company are operating only four days a week. They were closed on Monday altogether, and will be closed at least two days each week for some time to come. A. C. Loring, president of the company, says that the United States Government has been out of the market for six weeks as a buyer.

"We had more flour than we could sell," he said. "We cannot sell flour when we have no market for it. The government, through its grain corporation, buys all the flour that is shipped out of the United States. Our export flour business is one of the largest outlets for our product. The government has bought no flour for six weeks, and we have no means of knowing when it will be in the market again. At least, we have no information from the government. There is not enough demand from local consumers to keep us going," Mr. Loring indicated that the mills could get all of the wheat desired.

All of the other four mills here are running light. Charles Pillsbury, vice-president of the Pillsbury company, supplementing Mr. Loring's statement, said that present conditions are likely to continue for some time to come. "We shall be running on a light basis for some time to come, according to present outlook," he said.

WIRELESS PURCHASE ASSAILED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—James R. Mann, Republican leader, speaking in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, attacked Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, for purchasing wireless communication systems, saying he had violated the law and "ought to be impeached."

Secretary Daniels recently told the House Merchant Marine Committee that the shore stations and radio ship sets of the Marconi Wireless and Federal Telegraph Company had been

bought for about \$3,000,000 with funds carried in the last naval appropriation bill. In his speech on Wednesday, Mr. Mann declared that not a line of the appropriation bill authorized the purchases.

"Utterly regardless of law," said Mr. Mann, "in violation of the law, for which he ought to be impeached and removed from office—and it is not unlikely that he may be—he has gone ahead and spent money out of the appropriation for the purchase of radio systems."

"He came before this Congress and asked authority to make these purchases, and was refused. If he had authority, he did not need ask Congress for it, and the failure of Congress to legislate on the subject is a refusal of authority."

NO COMPROMISE ON EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Textile Workers President Says Plan Will Go Into Effect in United States Mills on Feb. 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island—At a mass meeting of textile operatives in this city on Tuesday evening John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers of America, said that an eight-hour day in the textile industries, refused by the manufacturers, would go into effect without compromise on Feb. 3. Mr. Golden said that the recent conference of manufacturers represented all branches of the textile industry and that the resolution passed by them, declaring the present time inopportune for the establishment of an eight-hour day, was accepted by the workers as an ultimatum.

In reviewing the history of the movement for shorter hours Mr. Golden said: "Industrial democracy cannot exist while men, women and children are confined within the four walls of a textile mill more than what is in our judgment an ideal day's work, the eight-hour day."

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, told what his organization proposed to do in the reconstruction period. The program, he said, declared for a universal eight-hour day, suspension of immigration for a period of five years, the promotion and completion of public works for the provision of employment, continuation of the payment of discharged soldiers until they have secured employment and some plan for selling land on easy terms to men discharged from the service.

Cooperative effort of employer and employee, Mr. Morrison said, is the remedy for unrest and idleness, which he characterized as synonymous with the I. W. W. and Bolshevism. "The textile workers," he said, "are part of the industrial army in the first line for the purpose of establishing the eight-hour day. The proposition that the employers of the country must adopt consists in the payment of the highest wages with the shortest hours and best conditions, resulting in increased productivity and—universal satisfaction."

Mr. Morrison quoted Charles M. Schwab as having predicted that "England will grant labor a six-hour work day" and stating that "in the future the workers will have a greater share in the government."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—With the object of protecting women wage earners the Premier, Mr. Martin, has introduced a bill in the Legislature which provides for the creation of a Minimum Wage Board to consist of five members, two of whom shall be women. This board will have authority to investigate and ascertain conditions of employment affecting women and to declare what wages are adequate to furnish the necessary funds to meet the cost of living to employees; what are reasonable hours for those so employed, and to establish standards of minimum wages and hours of employment. The board is empowered under the act to make investigations respecting all matters pertaining to the employment of women and is given all the powers of a court of the King's Bench.

MOVE SEEN TO MEET WORKERS HALF WAY

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—James R. Menzie, president of the Lawrence Central Labor Union, and a member of the executive committee of the general committee of the textile workers, when told of the decision of the American Woolen Company, said it showed a willingness on the part of the company to meet the workers half way. He said he did not know whether the local workers would accept the offer, as they had voted to demand a 48-hour week with 54 hours' pay, but he hoped they would do so.

Officials of other local mills, when informed of the decision of the American Woolen Company, said they would have to consider the matter still further before coming to a decision.

BONUS TO SOLDIERS URGED

CONCORD, New Hampshire—The Senate on Wednesday passed a concurrent resolution requesting the New Hampshire members of Congress to use every effort to obtain payments to soldiers and sailors when they were discharged, and in addition, to support a measure providing for the payment of at least \$200 to every discharged soldier and sailor.

NOTES ON LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A ballot has just been taken in the engineering and shipbuilding industry on the question of introducing a 48-hour week, and has resulted in a vote in favor of the shorter working week by 286,545 votes to 148,526 against. The reduction in working time is not to involve any reduction in the existing weekly time rates.

As the result of the ballot amongst the miners, who recently decided to appoint permanent officials of the Mines Federation of Great Britain, Mr. Robert Smillie of the Scottish miners has been elected president, and Mr. Frank Hodges of South Wales, secretary. At the time the federation decided to elect their president and secretary as permanent officials they also decided that they should not be eligible to stand for Parliament.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The question whether the consumer is not entitled to the fullest information regarding the finances and management of public service corporations, especially when such a corporation is trying to defend its rates for service, developed in a hearing before the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission, on several petitions for reduction in electric light prices by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of this city. Also involved in the hearing was the question whether the company shall be permitted to continue an extra charge of 10 per cent together with a coal charge, both of which were allowed by the commission several months ago, because of an alleged additional cost of production.

The counsel for the petitioners, Maurice Palais, says that Boston rates are excessive when compared with those of New York, Cleveland, and other cities, and claims that the interrogatories filed will reveal whether the charges are justified or not. He points out that the public grants the company certain rights and privileges and in return should have the right to know whether the consumer is getting the lowest rates possible.

Counsel for the petitioners complained that he had been unable to secure all the information desired, and the attorney for the company had declared his inability to furnish the desired data or answer many questions regarding the company without involving his organization in large expense and occupying much time, when Commissioner Morris P. Schaff interrupted the hearing by expressing his surprise at the attitude of the company.

That the working week shall consist of 44 hours, inclusive of signing on and signing off.

That every employee shall be guaranteed a working week of 44 hours or payment equivalent thereto.

No day's work shall be in excess of eight hours.

In no circumstances shall a reduction in the working day entail a reduction in existing wages.

No spread-over duty shall exceed nine hours, inclusive of meal times or relief.

All national holidays, Sunday and over-time labor to be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

All employees shall be granted 14 days' holiday annually with pay.

These proposals will be discussed at a conference which will be held at an early date between the associations concerned and representatives of the concerned.

The annual report of the Actors Association states that during the year their membership has been doubled. Since the association was put on a trade union basis the nominations for membership have totaled over 100 a week.

PLAN FOR SELECTIVE DEMOBILIZING URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The Detroit Board of Commerce has taken up with the United States Secretary of War the possibility of letting men who have no positions open remain in service a few weeks if they so desire. Selective demobilization has been proposed to replace the present breaking up along military instead of economic lines.

Only the most pressing cases are cared for at the Government Employment Bureau for returned soldiers here. Two hundred are listed daily. Although 75 per cent of these are placed, less than 50 per cent find employment at their old trades. Certain positions are hard to fill. Detroit wants police and firemen, but the soldiers avoid positions with uniforms, and only half a dozen a day can be induced to take such places.

LEGISLATION URGED TO AID EMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While urging legislation providing for temporary relief of the unemployment situation, Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, before the Senate Education and Labor Committee, on Wednesday predicted that a period of unequalled prosperity, with plenty of labor and remunerative wages, would follow the readjustment period. He appeared in connection with hearings on the bill introduced by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, appropriating \$100,000,000 for the prosecu-

tion of public work in order to meet the unemployment situation.

"It seems to be a cheap investment for the government to put up the buildings it needs, even at high prices," Mr. Post said, "rather than risk a situation that will arise when men reason from their stomachs rather than from their heads."

Jesse H. Evans of the Employment Service of the Labor Department, told the committee that unemployment throughout the country was increasing rapidly. Reports received by the department early in December from 123 industrial centers showed 10,000 men out of work. Last week reports showed this number had increased to 212,000, while reports received on Wednesday from only 60 per cent of these centers showed 201,000 men without work.

PUBLIC ASKS FOR LIGHTING FACTS

Hearing on Edison Company's Service—Questions Bearing on Charges and Dividends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—High productivity in United States industrial plants during the transition period will have a most salutary effect upon the problem of employment and be a large factor in fixing prices at a level that will enhance the domestic demand for manufactured goods, as well as permit the marketing of the nation's goods in competition with foreign producers.

According to Magnus W. Alexander, managing-director of the National Industrial Conference Board, "This organization is engaged in an extensive investigation of the problem of hours of labor in relation to output and welfare of the workers in various industries."

Mr. Alexander declares that the 48-hour working week demanded by the textile operatives in New England is, in so far as it is urged as a cure for unemployment, based on a fundamental error." He proceeds, in an interview:

"Unemployment in the United States today is not due to demobilization and consequent surplus of labor, but primarily to uncertainty of the industrial outlook, both as to the cost of production and the quantities of goods that will be required. There are not and will not be too many hands for the work that needs to be done for home consumption, as well as for foreign trade, but there is an industrial pause due to certain specific conditions."

"During the war there was a very large demand for goods at high prices, but that was because the government was in the market for huge quantities of products and was buying them under pressure of necessity at almost any price. Demand in all lines is now rapidly falling off because the government is no longer a heavy purchaser, while civilian orders are being deferred on account of the prevailing uncertainties. There is still a great potential demand for goods, but only at more normal prices than have prevailed during the war. In ordinary times high prices decrease demand. The immediate problem, therefore, is to reach a price basis that will restore the normal civilian demand for goods. Until such a basis is reached unemployment must continue and may increase."

"Statements of some leaders of organized labor, that the unemployment problem can be met by a restriction of production by each individual worker, arises from a complete misconception of economic laws. As a matter of fact, the precise opposite is the truth. There is only one way to provide for the payment of wages and profits, and that is by production."

"Probably no single factor would aid more in effecting a transition from war-time to peace conditions than a reduction in the prices of necessities of life, which during the war rose to extraordinary levels. Yet it is axiomatic that in order to bring about any substantial reduction in the cost of living the cost of producing such articles as go into the family budget must also be reduced. Textile goods are such family necessities."

CARPENTERS MAKE APPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—That there

are 200 carpenters idle in Calgary, 150

in Edmonton, 40 in Medicine Hat, 45

in Lethbridge and many more through

the Province was the gist of a dis-

patch sent to the acting Premier of

Canada by the executive of the pro-

vincial carpenters of Alberta. They

ask the Prime Minister what the gov-

ernment proposes to do to give these

workmen employment to enable them

to support their families and them-

selves.

PROTECTION FOR FARMERS URGED

New Jersey Governor Believes

Agriculture Should Be Made

More Attractive and Profitable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Govern-

ment protection must be given to the

farmers in order that they may co-

operate in solving some of the labor

problems confronting the country,

said Governor Edge in a speech before

the New Jersey agriculturists attending

"Agricultural Week" at the State

House.

"Opportunity for the full develop-

ment of agriculture is the key that

unlocks the door to successful recon-

struction," said the Governor, "if

this country is to meet and solve its

labor problems through increasing the

productivity of American soil—and

this production can only be increased

through application of the square deal

policy for farmers by businesslike

RUSSIAN POLICY OF ALLIES ASSAILED

Senator Johnson of California Again Demands Withdrawal of United States Troops—Secret Diplomacy Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Continuing his insistent demand for the withdrawal of United States troops from Russia and calling on the Administration to define to the country its policy toward that distracted land, Senator Hiram Johnson of California, in a speech on the floor of the United States Senate on Wednesday, vigorously assailed the Russian policy of the Allies and the United States. He declared that the policy pursued, with its "secret diplomacy" and the conduct of the Allies, was largely responsible for the signing of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, and while helping to uphold Bolshevik régime, was preventing food to reach the Russian people.

Senator Johnson criticized Senator Lodge in so far as the minority leader would support the establishment of small nations and the policing of Europe by United States troops. "I am opposed," he said, "to American troops policing Europe and quelling riots in every nation's back yard. The perils of such a course to the Republic seem to me obvious."

Referring to the sending of troops to Russia, Senator Johnson declared that the need of protecting military stores was a mere pretext. He said: "Intervention was never predicated upon the score of guarding supplies until the disingenuous August announcement of our government. Intervention was suggested early in the year, and throughout the early months of 1918 it was a matter of common rumor and frequent discussion. During March the men who were most familiar with the Russian situation on the ground vigorously protested against this intervention, and no one protested more vigorously then, and at subsequent times, too, than did the Ambassador of the United States Government. At Murmansk, early in March, because of the advancing Germans, the situation was acute, and then what happened? A mutual arrangement was made between the French and British and the Russian Soviets for the defense of the district of Murmansk. And during this month of March, notwithstanding the terrible doctrine of the Bolsheviks, notwithstanding that with an iron hand they were suppressing opposition, there was cooperation between them and the representatives of the allied governments in Petrograd."

Senator Johnson maintained that the Allies and the United States could have prevented the ratification of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk if they had given favorable answers to questions which the Soviet Government had officially presented. These he said, had not been made public before.

"I will not be put in the attitude of defending in any degree the Soviet power of Lenin and Trotsky," said Senator Johnson. "Their fantastic theories no sane man, in my opinion, can indorse. But our dealing with Russia and the dealings of the Allies with Russia have been not only an exhibition of the crassest stupidity, but have contributed to the awful tragedy there. Early in March the Soviet Government officially presented to the Allies certain questions, favorable answers to which every man then in Russia agreed would prevent a ratification of the Brest-Litovsk treaty by the all-Russian Soviet Congress. A translation of the official document thus transmitted to the Allies from the Soviet Government is as follows:

"In case (a) the all-Russian congress of the Soviets will refuse to ratify the peace treaty with Germany, or (b) if the German Government, breaking the peace treaty, will renew the offensive in order to continue its robbers' raid, or (c) if the Soviet Government will be forced by the actions of Germany to renounce the peace treaty—before or after its ratification—and to renew hostilities.

"In all those cases it is very important for the military and political plans of the Soviet power for replies to be given to the following questions: (1) Can the Soviet Government rely on the support of the United States of North America, Great Britain and France in its struggle against Germany?

"(2) What kind of support could be furnished in the nearest future, and on what conditions—military equipment, transportation, supplies, living necessities?

"(3) What kind of support would be furnished particularly and especially by the United States?"

"(4) Should Japan, in consequence of an open or tacit understanding with Germany or without such an understanding, attempt to seize Vladivostok and the Eastern Siberian Railroad, which would threaten to cut off Russia from the Pacific Ocean and would greatly impede the concentration of Soviet troops toward the east about the Urals—in such case what steps would be taken by the other Allies, particularly and especially by the United States, to prevent a Japanese landing on our Far East, and to insure uninterrupted communications with Russia through the Siberian route?

"In the opinion of the Government of the United States to what extent—under the above mentioned circumstances—would aid be assured from Great Britain through Murmansk and Archangel? What steps could the Government of Great Britain undertake in order to assure this aid and thereby to undermine the foundation of the rumors of the hostile plans against Russia on the part of Great Britain in the nearest future?

"All these questions are conditioned with the self-understood as-

sumption that the internal and foreign policies of the Soviet Government will continue to be directed in accord with the principles of international socialism and that the Soviet Government retains its complete independence of all non-Socialist governments.

HINDU PLOT CASE CHARGE REVIVED

Former Manager of German Firm in Honolulu Is Alleged to Have Been Active in Conspiracy as Late as July, 1916

HONOLULU, Hawaii—An affidavit now in possession of S. C. Huber, United States Attorney, charges that Georg Rodiek, former manager and vice-president of the erstwhile German firm of H. Hackfeld & Co., and, prior to the United States' entry into the war, consul in the Hawaiian Islands for the German Imperial Government, was engaged in active plotting in connection with the Hindu revolt conspiracy as late as July, 1916.

Rodiek is a United States citizen by naturalization. The affidavit was not used at the trial of the Hindu plot conspirators in San Francisco for the reason that it reached District Attorney Preston after a compromise agreement had been reached with Rodiek whereby he was to plead guilty and throw himself upon the mercy of the court. Consequently Rodiek was adjudged guilty of activities in connection with the Hindu conspiracy and was fined \$10,000.

The affidavit in question, made by Johann Otto Weber, a German citizen, declares that Rodiek and H. August Schroeder, the consul's secretary, sought to induce him to take certain papers to India from Honolulu, agreeing to pay him \$5,000 to \$10,000 for his services. Weber states that Rodiek was particularly desirous of securing him as agent because of his knowledge of Hindustani. The affidavit made to the District Attorney at Honolulu says:

"I was to take a package of letters first to former Vice-Consul Freudenberg at Colombo, Ceylon, and if Freudenberg was not there on my arrival I was to continue on and see a Mr. Schulher in Calcutta and deliver the letters to him. On the delivery of the letters I would receive instructions as to what I was to do in India, and I was told that if I carried out instructions to their satisfaction I would receive from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for my services, together with all expenses. I was given the password 'Pae,' which I was to give to Freudenberg at Colombo or to Mr. Schulher in Calcutta."

Mr. Weber said that he refused this offer and that he was approached by Schroeder three or four times afterward to undertake the same proposition, but refused.

DROP IN THE PRICE OF BEEF PREDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—That the price of beef in the United States is due for a drop at an early date, as a result of Great Britain purchasing heavily in Argentina, is the opinion of Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Woolgrowers Association. The price of pork and mutton will be bound to drop this year, according to Mr. Hagenbarth.

Mr. Hagenbarth asserted that the government was now flooding the market with wool purchased during the war, and that unless legislative action were taken, he felt that the wool industry in this country this year would be discouraging, to say the least.

He thought that the government should control the price of wool, at least for 1919, for the price was now being forced down, he said, to a point which formed a menace to the progress of the wool-growing industry.

COTTON CORPORATION IN GEORGIA PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—J. J. Brown, state commissioner of agriculture, and a member of the committee of Georgia business men who recently conferred with Daniel J. Sully of New York, has made public plans for the organization of a \$12,000,000 cotton corporation, with stock selling at \$10 per share, as soon as the charter can be had. The corporation, according to Mr. Brown, will provide a cotton exchange for farmers of the Southeast, and will eventually stop short speculative selling on the Cotton Exchange.

UNPAID POLL TAXES AND SOLDIERS' VOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Representative Huey of Jefferson County, has introduced in the House of Representatives of Alabama a bill providing that men of this State who served on the Mexican border or in the war with Germany be allowed to vote in primary, special, or general elections, regardless of their failure to pay their poll taxes during the time they were in the service of the government.

NEW CAPITAL FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—By nearly a unanimous vote, the Nebraska House has recommended for passage a bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for a new capitol building at Lincoln, with a memorial tablet commemorating the Nebraska soldiers played in the great war.

PLAN FOR FINANCING RAILWAYS OFFERED

Proposal Made to Senate Committee That the Government Guarantee the Principal and Interest on Loans Floated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A plan whereby the government would guarantee the principal and interest on loans floated by the railroads instead of permitting them to increase rates, as a means of financing their enterprises, was laid before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on Wednesday by Edgar J. Rich, representing the associated industries of Massachusetts and a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Under the plan recommended, the government would not float the securities, but, in consideration of its guarantee, the President would be authorized to appoint two public directors on the railroad boards and would have two members of all committees, particularly those dealing with appropriations for improvements.

The benefits of such a scheme, the witness declared, would be that every community would be assured adequate railroad service without an increase in rates. The benefits of competition would be preserved and the fictitious capital stock would be recognized as a basis for rate-making.

Mr. Rich said he would have the Interstate Commerce Commission make the supreme regulatory body, with regional commissions working under its direction. The commission would be given power over the issuance of securities, rates, common use of equipment and terminals and over wage adjustments through a board of wage adjustment, which it would appoint.

Senator Cummins, of Iowa, who will be chairman of the committee, saw much to admire in the recommendations made by Mr. Rich. "I have found," he said, "some very excellent and striking features in the plan just outlined."

In course of the hearing it was developed that the total capitalization of the entire railroad system of the country amounts to something over \$17,000,000,000. Senator Cummins asked the witness whether he did not think that under private ownership, apart from control of rates and operations, the capital charge could be very considerably reduced. Mr. Rich agreed that it was possible to bring the capitalization down with beneficial results to all concerned.

He submitted the opinion that, with government supervision along certain defined lines, not implying too large a measure of government control, Congress could work out a scheme whereby efficiency could be maintained and the interests of the public safeguarded.

At least half a dozen plans for the future operation of the roads have been laid before the committee since the hearings commenced. Different as they were in some essential features, there was practically unanimous agreement of a revival of the old methods of competition and waste, and also a general feeling that it would be a mistake to hand the roads over until some remedial legislation is enacted.

GOVERNMENT TO AID IN SAVING

United States Secretary of Treasury Encourages Investment in National Securities

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The rapid establishment of a nationwide governmental agency for popular savings is foreshadowed in an announcement made by Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury. He says: "In the newly established savings function of the Treasury of the United States, it is believed, we will have a thrift mechanism rivaling in convenience the oft-quoted methods of Europe. Through it we hope to establish new motives for saving that will capitalize into a permanent national characteristic the wide-spread willingness to save and to lend to the government awakened by the war. The ultimate

DES MOINES, Iowa—By increasing individual production, Iowa farmers last year produced 937,000 more hogs, 167,000 more cattle, 24,000 more sheep and 11 per cent more poultry than the year before, according to a report by R. K. Bliss, director of the agricultural extension department of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. Twenty-five per cent increase of the principal grains was noted, while there were an added 143,000,000 bushels of staple grains raised.

CANAL BARGES AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Construction of 20 steel combination

power and cargo barges for the New

York State Barge Canal was authorized on Wednesday by the Director-General of Railroads. They will be put into operation in the spring by the Railroad Administration.

Annual Reduction

FURS

of Superior Quality

20% Discount

C. G. Gunther's Sons

391 Fifth Avenue New York

Furriers Exclusively for Ninety-Eight Years

PORTO RICO TRADE SHOWS AN INCREASE

Commerce of Island Reaches Total of \$137,000,000, Reports Governor, Who Urges Aid to Stamp Out Illiteracy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Porto Rico's activities during her first complete year of the war and the first under the New Organic Act are detailed at length in the eighteenth annual report of the Governor of Porto Rico and the fifth annual report submitted to the Secretary of War by Governor Yager.

"The governors of the federal revenue districts, each through a special savings director, will assist in this educational campaign and also will see to it that war savings stamps are made even more accessible in every community.

"The thrift machinery being put in motion, I am hopeful, will prove so popular that our present beginning quickly will develop into the greatest people's savings and investment activity in the world."

ANTI-VIVISECTION BILLS PRESSED

New York State Senator, Who Has Offered Same Measures for Several Years, Says Vote in Their Favor Is Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—In addition to the bill forbidding vivisection in the common schools of the State, Senator John J. Boylan has introduced in the Legislature a measure which would confer upon the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York the power of supervision of vivisection experiments.

These bills have been introduced by Senator Boylan for four or five years past and have been defeated by interests connected with medical colleges and laboratories where vivisection is now practiced.

Senator Boylan says that his bills have been greatly intensified, especially among the coffee farmers of the mountainous parts of the island. Moreover, there has developed all over the island a strong popular interest in this subject and an ardent desire to be given an opportunity to test its benefits among the small landowners here in Porto Rico. I therefore urgently renew

my recommendation that this desire may be gratified.

"I also recommend that the work of dredging the harbor of San Juan and reclaiming the adjacent swamp lands, for which an appropriation was made by Congress almost two years ago, be undertaken at the earliest possible date. Many considerations of urgency enter into this important project, both from the point of view of commercial necessity and that of health and sanitation of the city.

"In view of the importance and urgency of speeding the program of educating the illiterate masses of Porto Rico and of the inadequacy of funds that are at the disposal of the insular government for this purpose, I recommend that Congress make an appropriation to be directly expended by federal agencies for this purpose.

"All the hopes of Porto Rico for improvement in political, social and economic conditions rest upon the general education of her people. There is such an enormous population compared to the area and wealth of the island and there is such an accumulation of illiteracy and ignorance, due to neglect of this duty in years long past, that it seems impossible for the insular government to accomplish without outside aid this immense task within a reasonable time."

COTTON-SEED STABILIZED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Cotton-seed interests have been notified by the Food Administration that the price stabilization plan for cotton-seed and its products, put into effect in September, will continue through the present season if all elements of the industry continue to cooperate. The administration's statement says three-quarters of the crop already has been purchased by the crushing mills, and that the industry is following normal lines. Under the stabilization plan a basic price of \$71 a ton for seed is maintained.

THE ADRIATIC QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Col. Ugo Pizzarello, a member of the Italian Mission to the United States, was a speaker before the Boston City Club on Tuesday evening, his subject being the Adriatic provinces.

PEACE PROGRAM GAINS APPROVAL

Enforcement League Gives Out Letter From Col. E. M. House Indorsing Method of Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Replies to William H. Short, national secretary of the League to Enforce Peace, who cabled to him declaring that President Wilson's public denial of the report that he had endorsed the league's "particular plan" was being used to weaken the organization in the United States, Col. E. M. House has written the following letter:

"I am glad that you sent the cable that I received on Jan. 1, because it clears up what might have been an embarrassing situation. It is very encouraging to know of the work that you are doing in support of the President's general principles for a League of Nations. I feel most encouraged at the response by the allied statesmen and the peoples of the allied countries to the President's program respecting the league. I feel sure that the general principles underlying the organization will be agreed to at an early date.

"You are doing a splendid work organizing public support for the league, and I wish you to know that your efforts are greatly appreciated.

"I am, with kind personal regards,

"Faithfully yours,
(Signed) E. M. HOUSE."

Commenting on this letter, a statement issued by Allan P. Ames, secretary of the league's committee on information, says in part:

"Colonel House's message comes at just the right time to reassure our representatives throughout the United States, who are preparing for nine great conventions to demonstrate the popular demand for a League of Nations. We expect that this series of meetings, both in attendance and results, will prove to be the most notable effort to mobilize public opinion ever undertaken in this or any other country."

James McCreery & Co.
NEW YORK CITY

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
Purchases will appear on Bills Rendered March 1st.

ANNUAL JANUARY SALE HIGH-GRADE FURS

At Radical Price Reductions

Remainder of our stock of new and desirable Fur Coats, Coatees, Muffs and Neck pieces priced in some instances at less than cost to manufacture.

OFFERINGS FOR
NEXT WOOL SALES

Well-Balanced Catalogue to Be
Ready for Buyers Late This
Week—Choice Lots Among
the Feb. 5 List of Goods

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The increased success of the last series of auctions of government-owned wool is indicative of the keenness with which woolen and worsted mills are awaiting the next series of sales which begins Feb. 5 and will continue on Feb. 6 and 7 in Fort Hall, this city.

A well-rounded catalogue is in preparation, with some choice offerings to be made. Particularly should the nearly 200 bales of greasy Australian lambs, scheduled among the first day's goods, interest the knitters. The entire list for Feb. 5 is: About 4,000,000 pounds greasy Australian wool, about 170 bales greasy Australay lambs, about 230 bales scoured Australian wool, about 600,000 pounds Cape wool, about 2,000,000 pounds South American wool, 100,000 pounds Iceland wool and about 250,000 pounds of tops.

On Feb. 5 about 1,900,000 pounds of domestic fleece wool will be put on sale, about 3,500,000 pounds territory and 450,000 pounds California and Texas wool. On the third and last day of the auctions about 900,000 pounds greasy pulled wool and approximately 1,700,000 pounds scoured wool are listed for sale.

An auction sale of about 8,000,000 pounds of foreign and domestic wools is scheduled for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Feb. 26 and 27.

Although there is little prospect of lower prices for wool before next July at the earliest, one reason being that the United States Government does not plan to reduce its present minimum level of quotations, there are several straws that indicate that the wind is tending in that direction.

One of the latest arguments that the high prices for the staple cannot continue is found in the report of the United States Department of Agriculture, showing that for the first time in many years the number of sheep in the United States displayed a gain on Jan. 1, 1918. The number on that date was nearly 49,000,000, with substantial increases to Jan. 1 of the current year.

The report goes on to say in part:

"The number of sheep in Europe has, undoubtedly, declined, some reports indicating that the decline in France has been as much as 41 per cent. The number of sheep in Australia and Argentina has increased by about four per cent since 1914, and better transportation facilities since the signing of the armistice will enable those countries to reach Europe to better advantage with mutton and wool."

The shipments of wool from Boston from Jan. 1, 1919, to Jan. 23, 1919, inclusive, were 6,203,014 pounds compared with 17,712,841 pounds for the similar period last year. The receipts from Jan. 1, 1919, to Jan. 23, 1919, inclusive, were 16,106,957 pounds compared with 31,842,811 pounds for the corresponding period last year.

NEW YORK RESERVE
BANK'S EARNINGS

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports gross earnings last year of \$25,314,725, comparing with \$4,862,856 in 1917. After operating expenses, cost of federal reserve notes, etc., amounting to \$2,680,762, net profits were \$22,634,032, comparing with \$3,729,699 for 1917. The net income was at a rate of more than 105 per cent on paid-in capital of \$20,739,000; in 1917 net was 28 per cent of average paid-in capital. After deducting certain depreciation charges of \$1,103,175 and dividends of \$1,195,026, there was a balance of \$20,467,891. Of this amount New York Federal Reserve Bank credited \$12,795,214 to the government as franchise tax and added \$7,672,676 to its own surplus account.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton

prices here Wednesday ranged:

Open High Low Last
Mar. 23.50 24.25 22.60 22.65
May 22.65 23.17 21.48 21.46
July 22.00 22.25 20.60 20.50
Oct. 20.50 20.20 19.10 19.10
Dec. 19.50 20.50 19.60 19.60
Spots 26.70, down 125 points.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co's private wire)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton

prices here Wednesday ranged:

Open High Low Last
Mar. 24.50 24.50 23.14 23.14
May 23.50 23.37 21.60 21.60

CHICAGO BOARD

Wednesday's Market

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

CHICAGO, Illinois—The

City & Connecting Railways Collateral

Trust reports for the year ended Dec. 31, as follows:

Gross Income 1918 1917
Disbursements 1,257,613 \$2,64,602
Net Income 28,163 77,189
Divs on partical shs 750,000
Surplus 28,163 26,189

TINPLATE MILLS BUSY

FARRELL, Pennsylvania—The

Farrell works of the American Sheet & Tinplate Company is operating this

week at full capacity for the first time

since Oct. 1. The 39 hot mills were

started Sunday night and will run

steadily through the week. Last week

the mill was working at 90 per cent

capacity.

BOSTON WHARF CO. PROFITS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The an-

nual report of the Boston Wharf Com-

pany for 1918 shows a net income of

\$432,691, which compares with \$408,630

in 1917 and \$398,671 in 1916. During

the year dividends of \$300,000 (5 per

cent) were paid as in the two preced-

ing years.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

NEW YORK STOCKS

Wednesday's Market

Open High Low Last

Am Beet Sugar 67 1/2 68 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Am Can 46 49 1/2 45 1/2 46

Am Car & Fdry 84 1/2 85 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2

Am Hide & Leather 82 1/2 84 1/2 83 1/2 83 1/2

Am Smelters 70 72 69 69 68

Am T & T 112 112 112 112

Am T. & T. 100 98 93 92 92

Anaconda 58 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2

Atchison 67 1/2 68 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Bald Loop 67 1/2 68 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

B & O 47 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2

Beth Steel B 69 69 69 69 68

Beth Steel C 104 103 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2

B.R.T. 18 1/2 19 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2

Can Pacific 158 158 158 158

Can Leather 52 52 52 52

C & M & St P 55 1/2 55 1/2 55 1/2 55 1/2

C & P 1 & P 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2

C & P 1 & P 62 62 62 62 61

China 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2

Corn Prod 178 178 178 178

Crucible Steel 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2

Cuba Can 22 22 22 22

Cuba Can pd 72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2

Erie 16 16 16 16

Gen Motors 149 149 149 149

Goodrich 61 61 61 61

Inspiration 114 114 114 114

Kennecott 90 90 90 90

Mar Motor 28 28 28 28

Int M N pd 122 122 122 122

Int M N pd 97 97 97 97

Midway 169 172 167 167

Mo Pacific 42 42 42 42

N Y Central 21 21 21 21

N Y N H & H 28 28 28 28

No Pacific 90 90 90 90

Pan-Am Pet 68 68 68 68

Pierce-Arrow 47 47 47 47

Ray Cos 20 20 20 20

Reading 78 78 78 78

Rep I & St 100 100 100 100

So Pacific 98 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2

So Railway 26 26 26 26

Studebaker 49 49 49 49

Texas 21 21 21 21

Tex & P 191 191 191 191

U S Rubber 128 128 128 128

U S Steel 52 52 52 52

U S Steel pd 115 115 115 115

Utah Copper 69 69 69 69

Western Union 87 87 87 87

Westinghouse 40 40 40 40

Willys-Overland 24 24 24 24

Total sales 538,800 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

Open High Low Last

Lib 1 31 29 29 29 29 18

Lib 1 31 29 29 29 23

Lib 1 31 29 29 29 20

Lib 1 31 29 29 29 19

Lib 1

PERMANENT AERO CORPS ADVOCATED

Many Canadian Airmen Seeking Careers Connected With Commercial Development of Flying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—There are thousands of Canadian airmen now overseas who do not want to give up flying as a career, and they and their friends hope that daily or twice-daily trips between Montreal and Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto, and other Canadian and United States cities, may become a realization of the next few years. At least one wealthy Canadian has ordered an aero car, and others may be expected to take similar steps. Individuals in Montreal may within the next few years have summer homes in the Laurentians, or a hundred or more miles up or down the St. Lawrence River, and by to or from their businesses almost every morning and night. There are no mechanical difficulties in the way for the present type of seaplane or flying boat could make the journey quite easily, at a speed of about 100 miles per hour, wherever there is a river or lake available at each terminus.

At Hayford, 12 miles north of Oxford, England, are situated the two initial squadrons of the Canadian Air Force. Many of Canada's famous flyers are hoping that these squadrons may be the beginning of a small but permanent Canadian flying corps. Their ideas are not bounded merely by the military needs of the future in the air. They are keen on flying, not fighting. They are awake to the civil and commercial possibilities. Postal services, forest ranging, passenger and express machines, are all talked of with a score of other prospects. And because they realize that the government will of necessity have some control over flying, a competent Canadian air force, they point out, would be the best base to start from, no matter what course or what policy might be developed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Collishaw, D. S. O., etc., of Nanaimo, British Columbia, one of Canada's famous aces, has expressed his intention of endeavoring to interest the Dominion authorities in such a scheme. If this proves impossible, he has declared that he will return to England, to there follow flying as a career. Scores of other Canadian officers have already applied to the imperial authorities for permanent commissions, either as flying or administrative officers, in the Royal Air Force. Most of these men would prefer to have their services retained in Canada, were there scope for them in their own country.

Two Canadian officers in the Royal Air Force, one a pilot and the other an observer, sons of a former Premier in Saskatchewan, are planning on their return to become Canada's first aerial surveyors. They hope to start with two or three machines, of the Avro or Bristol type, and commence business in the West, offering to deliver photographs of any tract of land large or small. Aerial forest patrols, it is contended, should be installed in almost every province, and experts assert that millions of dollars worth of forests could thus be saved. Suitable landing places would of course have to be cleared.

If Canada does not provide a sufficient outlet for the trained and adventurous men who do not want to give up flying, many are likely to take service in other countries. Italy already has taken several of these young airmen, while the Government of Egypt has provided £3000 a year for five years to eight pilots, including two Canadians.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL OPTIMISTIC

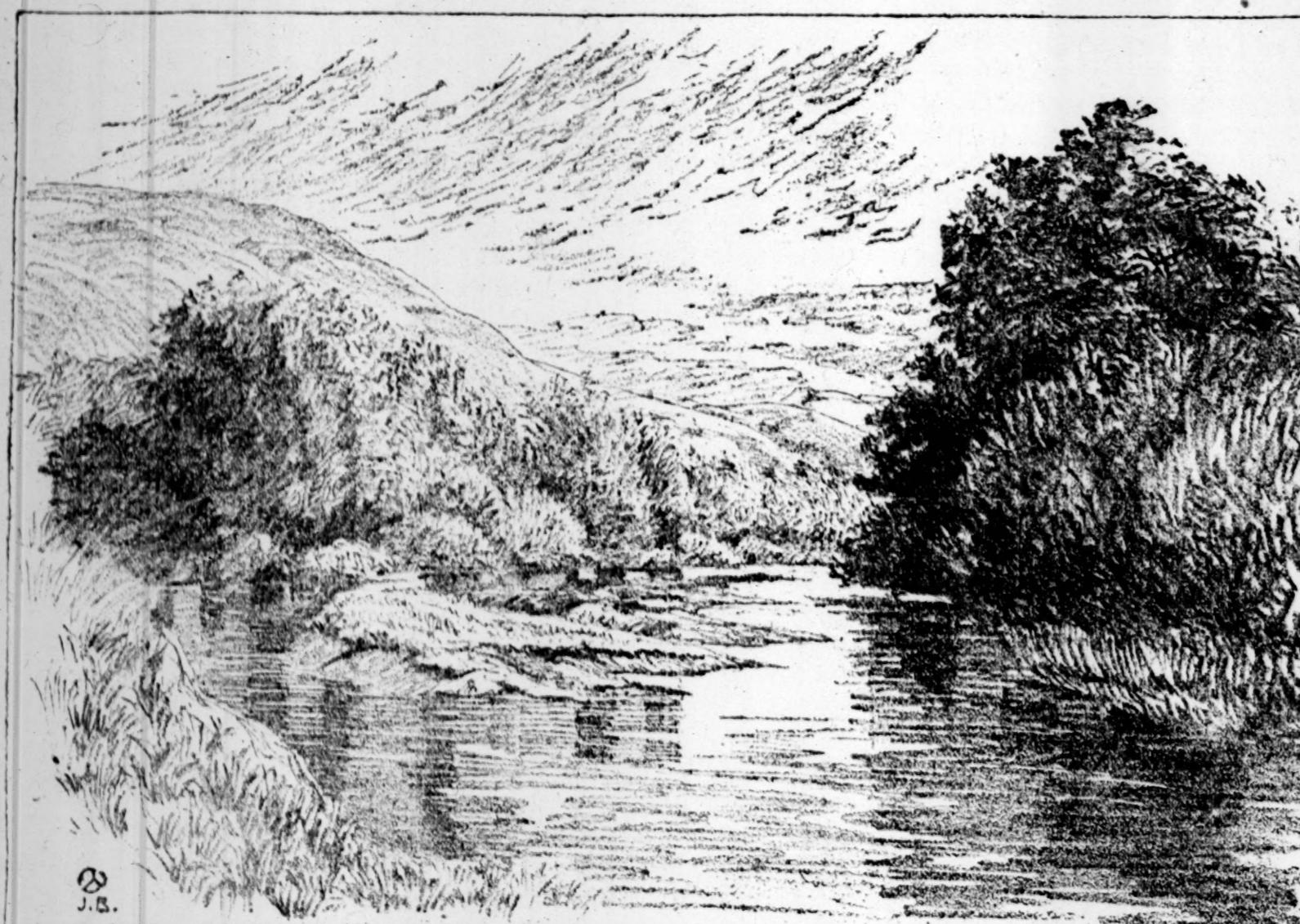
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—An optimistic view of general conditions in the western provinces of Canada was expressed by Mr. D. C. Coleman of Winnipeg, Manitoba, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, who has just visited the headquarters of his company in Montreal. "I do not believe there will be any serious unemployment," said Mr. Coleman. "Many things are behind, including building, and in several centers the people are unable, at the moment, to obtain accommodation."

Mr. Coleman said that, of course, the great need of the West was population to settle on the lands. No great immigration was to be expected for possibly a year. No doubt, he said, the Dominion Government would devise a plan by which Canada could select her immigrants, rather than have them coming in without close scrutiny as to their desirability.

He did not expect a great number of the returned soldiers would go on the land. "Those who have been accustomed to the land will find their way to it," he said; "but those who do not know anything about farming will find their way to the towns and cities." On the other hand, the aliens who had been on the land when the war broke out, and who went to work in the cities and towns, taking the places of the men who went to the front, would be displaced by those same men when they returned, and the aliens would have to go back to the war, which has enhanced prices.

In nearly all the items given in the list hereunder of imports from Canada, both quantities and values have increased, except in the following articles, in which the declines are only temporary: Biscuit, brooms and brushes, oil meal and cakes, cordage, canned fish, and flour. No doubt, the trade with Canada is in a satisfactory condition at the present time, and may be expected to grow larger each year. It is to be hoped when times are normal, that Canadian manufacturers will take the trade of British Guiana and



The Umatilla River at Pendleton, Oregon

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

WHERE FLOWS THE UMATILLA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

At Pendleton, Oregon, at the east end of the town, is a high bridge. From this one looks down upon the Umatilla River, named for an Indian tribe famous in past days, now united on a common reserve with the Cayuse and Walla-Walla people. There was also, habitus of west coast water fronts will remember, a heavy old steamer of the same name, not much to look at, but comfortable to travel on, with a genial captain and purser in the coastwise trade between upper coast ports and San Francisco. Like many another place name in Oregon, Umatilla comes pleasantly from the tongue. Its very sound is full of memories of the days of exploration and discovery, pioneerage and settlement from Lewis and Clark onward through the empire of the great fur and trading companies to the later time of mining lumber, fisheries, cattle, wheat and fruit culture.

Pendleton, halfway on the hundred and fifty mile course of the Umatilla west and northwest from the Blue Mountains to the Columbia River, is of late years best known to the peregrinating viewer of his own country for the annual centering there of what

there is left in the Northwest of the craft of the cowboy, with all the incidental lore of the round up. These meetings of cattlemen have become famous for keeping alive the old range tradition of mastery in horsemanship and dexterity and speed in cutting out, roping and tying, not to mention other points of a cowboy's work. In these contests some remarkable time records are made, coupled with a degree of resource and swift skill in both horse and rider justifying the cow-puncher's pride in his calling.

The "round-up," however, is but an incident of the year in Pendleton. The crispness of the winter yields to the green softness of the spring, in which amid the young grass one may discover the shooting stars, the grass widow and the painted ladies. After the fullness of summer comes again the aurore glow of fall. Still between its willow-lined banks, beneath the now-golden hills, upon whose league-long rounds and tablelands the ripe wheat is carried and threshed and on whose sage-fringed pastures the cattle feed, the blue stars of the centaurea spotting the autumnal gold of the grass upon its islets, making the quiet melody of little rivers, in sight rejoicing the eye, in name and sound grateful to the ear, the Umatilla flows.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH BRITISH GUIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In the course of a report from the Canadian Trade Commissioner in British Guiana, referring to the general trade of that possession, he makes the following remarks concerning the trade with Canada: "In 1912, the year before the reciprocity agreement went into effect, the total value of the imports from Canada was \$539,412, and the following year rose to \$622,928. Since then, due largely to the trade agreement, a consistent improvement has taken place in the value of the imports, which now stand at \$2,113,199. Some of this increase is due probably to the war, which has enhanced prices.

In nearly all the items given in the list hereunder of imports from Canada, both quantities and values have increased, except in the following articles, in which the declines are only temporary: Biscuit, brooms and brushes, oil meal and cakes, cordage, canned fish, and flour. No doubt, the trade with Canada is in a satisfactory condition at the present time, and may be expected to grow larger each year. It is to be hoped when times are normal, that Canadian manufacturers will take the trade of British Guiana and

the West Indies into more serious consideration, and send down proper representatives to learn more about their requirements. Canadian trade has grown up to the present without this aid, and may be attributed to the local West Indian firms who have themselves obtained Canadian aencies, and are pushing Canadian goods.

The import of flour was less in 1917 than any year of the decade, amounting to only 142,877 bags, rather under the lowest point of consumption, which is placed at 12,000 per month. In recent years the requirements of the colony were about 15,000 bags per month. Though the quantity of flour imported was less than in any other year, the value was greater. Of the 142,877 bags imported, 103,349 bags came from Canada under the preference and 39,026 from the United States. The duty on Canadian flour is 50 cents per bag and under the general tariff \$1.15. The statistics show that with some fluctuation there has been a steady decline in the consumption of flour per head in the last 10 years. At that time the consumption was 62 of a bag, equal to about 120 pounds of flour per person, and has now fallen to 45 per cent, or a little over 88 pounds.

"Since the war there has been a falling off in the total quantity of dried and smoked fish imported, and last year less than in any year of the decade, though the value was highest. There has been also a falling off of about 20 per cent in the total quantity of pickled fish imported. For many years Canada supplied on an average about 85 per cent of the dried fish, but this percentage has not been maintained and has dropped to about 75 per cent. The duty on smoked and dried fish per hundredweight is 50 cents preferential and 56 cents general. As stated above, it is shown that the consumption of smoked and dried fish per capita was, in 1908, decimal 16 of a hundredweight and in 1917, decimal 11."

PROFESSOR TAFT ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

PEMBROKE, Ontario.—Prof. W. H. Taft, former President of the United States, addressed a large audience here recently, dealing with the subject of the League of Nations, which he strongly advocated; the title of the address being "Clinching the Results of the War." In the course of his remarks, Professor Taft said that the four years of war had called forth from Canadians heroic virtues and had given them a sense of nationality and independence. In the certain expansion of Canada there would be no jealousy on the part of the United States. "You cannot be too great for us," he declared.

On the subject of the League of Nations, the speaker said the purpose set out in President Wilson's 14 points could not be accomplished without a League of Nations of the five great powers. Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States. These allied powers would clinch the purpose of the war. As to the German colonies, that country had forfeited the right to retain them. It would not be wise to give them to England and expose that country to the charge of selfishness in the prosecution of the war. She had all she could do with her own colonies. A court and a council of conciliation would be essentials, and there would have to be an agreement for a combined force in the background to suppress the possibility of a general conflagration. Minor nations would have to realize the wisdom of obeying the findings of the court and the recommendations of the council of conciliation. The five great powers would be the charter members of the League of Nations and they would decide the conditions on which the other nations could enter the league; and provision would have to be made so that the smaller nations would receive protection and justice.

EQUALIZATION OF LAND ASSESSMENT

Wild Land Tax Commissioner Has Completed a Revaluation in Province of Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Important work has been done by the wild lands tax commissioner in equalizing assessment values of agricultural lands in Saskatchewan. For some time past the inequality in the scale of assessment as between the rural municipalities has been fully realized, but as long as no provincial taxes were levied upon assessable values of the lands in these municipalities for which every right-thinking citizen must feel deeply grateful."

With the passing of the Wild Land Tax Act and the Public Revenue Act, under which certain taxes were collected by the provincial government, it became necessary to make some equalization of the general assessment throughout the Province in order that in all rural municipalities an equitable share of the taxes should be collected. Power was therefore given to the wild land tax commissioner to make a general survey of taxation values in the rural municipalities and to inspect the lands in these municipalities for which every right-thinking citizen must feel deeply grateful."

While much of the work of the police must still remain secret, some of the services rendered to the country are public property. On Feb. 2, 1915, an attempt was made by a former German officer who was hired by the German Embassy in New York to blow up a bridge on the Canadian Pacific Railway and so wreck a troop train, but the structure was only slightly damaged. Werner Horn, the hirer in question, was captured and sent to a state prison. A few months later in the same year, two Germans were arrested at Port Arthur, Ontario, while trying to obtain information in regard to railway bridges and were each sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. These men were hired by one Albert Kaltachmidt of Detroit, Michigan, who was also responsible for a plot to blow up a clothing factory at Walkerville, Ontario, and the armory at Kingston in the same Province. Some material damage was done in each instance and the German perpetrators of the outrages were sentenced to long terms in the penitentiary, one of them receiving a life sentence. The Dominion police have also rendered valuable service in the rounding-up of enemy aliens in the early days of the war, thereby preventing them from leaving the country and joining the armies of their respective nationalities.

Statistics compiled by the commissioner show that the highest assessed land in the Province is \$125 an acre and the lowest \$1.25 an acre; the highest average rate of assessment in any rural municipality is \$33.52 an acre, lowest \$5.46 an acre; average assessment per acre in all municipalities, \$14.35 an acre.

The necessary alterations in the scale of assessment in the different municipalities have been arrived at and instructions have been issued to the assessors to put these alterations into effect for the year 1919. The values decided upon by the wild land tax commissioner as equitable assessment figures for the purpose of levying the provincial tax, it is provided in the act, shall also be the values for the assessment of land for all general municipal purposes. This means that the justice or legality had been more closely examined. "After the close study of taxation in this city, I have come to the conclusion that Winnipeg is bearing more than its share of provincial taxation," declared the Mayor. "In 1914, Winnipeg paid in taxes to the provincial government, \$5,750, and the burden has steadily increased ever since, until, in 1918, the total of provincial taxation upon this city amounted to \$76,032."

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—It is well known that the Dominion police, of which Sir Percy Sherwood has recently resigned the post of chief commissioner, performed valuable service to the Allies during the war in protecting the Canadian force while proceeding overland to the scene of operations overseas. Many plots were unearthed, having for their object the blowing up of bridges, ammunition works and supply depots, and other similar services were performed. On the eve of his retirement from the office, which he had held for many years, Sir Percy Sherwood addressed a letter to the chiefs of police throughout Canada

ELECTION AWAITED SOLDIERS' RETURN

Canadian Cabinet Minister Says Government Unanimously Opposes Early Resort to Polls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Hon. J. A. Calder, Federal Minister of Immigration and Colonization, speaking before the Canadian Club here on the government's repatriation policy, denied reports of dissension at Ottawa and said that the union government is taking up the new task as wholeheartedly as it took up the old. "We realize that we have a tremendous job on our hands," he declared, "and I can tell you that there is not a single member of that government who does not believe it would be wrong to force an election on our people during the next few months."

"The immediate problems which this nation has to face are," he continued, "too important to play politics just now, so far as the government is concerned, and there is not the slightest tendency in that direction at this time. We hope to continue till our men are home, that is, so far as Parliament will permit us. In my judgment there should be no election in this country until our soldiers are back."

"As a result of this war," he continued, "our people are thinking in a different way today than they did four years ago. Our people have at last awakened to the idea that they must take an interest in the public affairs of the country. There are some who think that all they have to do is to beat the big drum and their followers will line up. It cannot be done, and it won't be done."

"When the time comes, when the people of this country have an opportunity to decide as to the class of government they will have in this country, the people are going to use their heads."

"Many people wonder if anything in the nature of an upheaval is going to take place. We are going to get through these reconstruction conditions with a minimum of trouble, but you business men, however, must play your part in preventing Bolshevikism growing and spreading."

As chairman of the repatriation and unemployment committee of the Privy Council, Mr. Calder said Canada had raised about 450,000 soldiers, and

250,000 were still overseas. There were also 2600 munition workers who went to England to help in the factories and there were 50,000 dependents of the soldiers to be brought home. Altogether there were now overseas 300,000 Canadians to be brought back to the Dominion. Shipping and railway facilities made it possible to bring only about 30,000 a month across the Atlantic.

"When the necessary legislation is put through as it will be shortly both in the Federal and Provincial legislatures, we will have placed upon the statute books of this country," Mr. Calder said, "a policy that will meet the situation, so far as soldiers' settlement is concerned. Instead of forcing our soldiers to go out on the fringes of our country, miles away from any railway line, the government has decided that the millions of acres of excellent land in the hands of speculators shall be made available for these returned men. Thousands upon thousands of soldiers who will go out upon this land will have a chance to succeed. The man who comes back unfit—the states owe a duty to that man and must take hold of him, reft him for his place in the community. We have already reddit 3000 of these men and have placed them back in the civil life of Canada, and we must see that every last man has his opportunity to get back to civil life in conditions that we as a nation shall never be ashamed of."

LANGUAGE ISSUE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—So far as the provincial government is concerned, the language question in the schools of Saskatchewan is now disposed of by the passage of the bill to amend the School Act. This was the first piece of legislation taken up after the Legislature reassembled following the Christmas recess when the bill to amend the School Act was given its third reading. The language clause provides that English shall be the sole language of instruction in the public schools of the Province, and that no language other than English shall be taught during school hours, except that French may be used as the language of instruction for children up to and including grade one, but not beyond the first year of a child's attendance at school, and that French may be taught as a subject of study for one hour a day where the board of any district so decides.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Quaint Shop of Old Salem

Of course, when you have a copy of "The House of the Seven Gables" thrust at you in school, and the teacher demands that you read so many chapters before Monday, you are apt to find it rather a dull book. But not so if ever you take a journey to Salem, Massachusetts, and pay a visit to what is probably the identical house which Hawthorne had in mind when he wrote the story. He knew his Salem and particularly this old quarter of it well, and without too much effort you can fit the present house back into the scenes of Hawthorne's tale. The house has lately been restored by its owner, a Salem lady, who delighted in reestablishing all the old form and color of the place, just so far as she was able. She uncovered certain of the gables, which had disappeared when the house was altered; she studied the story and worked it all out most carefully in her refitting of the house. The result is delightful; the House of the Seven Gables is one of the best houses of its kind in the United States.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's cousin, Miss Ingalls, used to live in this old house, at the end of a side street, almost on the spot where the street comes to an abrupt end at the blue waters of the bay. Inside, in the formal parlor, with its spinet, its hair-cloth-covered furniture, its stiff footstools, "tidies," and prim pictures, there is a narrow window seat where one is assured, Hawthorne loved to linger and watch the tall ships go by. In those days, you must know, Salem was still an important port, and ships from all parts of the world were arriving with precious, sweet-smelling cargoes. But one could talk all day about the quaint and interesting Salem of those days that Hawthorne knew; to get back to the house itself.

Although the old Turner Street house, as it is sometimes called, because one John Turner built the oldest part of it, as long ago as the middle of the Seventeenth Century, possesses innumerable fascinating features, such as the garret, with Clifford's queer little room off of one side, behind one of the great timbers, the secret stair in the chimney, Phoebe's sunny, spacious, chintz-hung chamber, the chances are that you will never get farther than the shop, by which you enter. That is, you won't, if you find it as bewitching as I do. The little door is directly on the sidewalk and, as one lifts the latch and steps inside, the most metallic of jangling bells sounds abruptly. Within, it is the tiniest place imaginable, that is for a shop. There is a diminutive counter, on which are ranged the popular post cards, numerous editions of "The House of the Seven Gables," the Salem Gibraltars, and the gingerbread animals, for which the place has long been famous. Opposite the counter is a tiny shop window, its several narrow shelves loaded with knickknacks, dolls' furniture, blue and white pitchers, samplers, sometimes small baskets and toys. It is precisely the sort of shop which the ladies of "Cranford" ought to have patronized. But instead of Miss Mattie, it was poor Miss Hepzibah who stood behind the counter here.

A pretty little lady, who sometimes keeps shop there nowadays, retold for me parts of the story which deal with Miss Hepzibah and her shop. The rest of the sight-seeing party had gone on over the house, but I knew it all by heart, and I chose to linger in this dear old shop, with its early Nineteenth Century flavor. I brought a rush-bottomed chair from the adjoining kitchen and, by dint of careful maneuvering, we crowded it in behind the counter, along with the stool on which the modern shopkeeper sits to knit when no customers demand her attention. Then, while her white needles clicked soothingly, she talked.

"Why, don't you remember about Miss Hepzibah?" she reproved me when I admitted my ignorance. "You must go right home, dearie, and read the book. She lived here alone for years, you know, and at last she felt that she must fix up this corner of the house as a little shop, so that she could earn some money for herself. She hated to do it—oh, so much! In the book you read how her first day behind the counter, and about her first customer, too. He was a tiny boy, you know, and he held a penny clasped tightly in his little hand, to pay for the gingerbread Jim Crow. When kind Miss Hepzibah heard what he wanted, she handed him the spicy cookie at once, but she could not accept his penny in payment. 'No master for the cent,' she told him. 'You are welcome to the Jim Crow.' So the puzzled little customer departed, blinking, without expressing his thanks to the impractical shopkeeper. But it was not many minutes later that Miss Hepzibah was again called into the shop, for the bell had rung once more, and there stood the same little urchin, this time demanding another Jim Crow and holding out the penny. Now Miss Hepzibah only sighed over the shocking appetites of small boys, gave him the cake and was quite willing to accept the pay for it. But she had a hard time at her shop-keeping. In the first place, she disliked taking money from the people of the neighborhood, for they had none too much of it to spare. Often she would give them what they wanted; but, after a while, she had to stop this, for her own money drawer remained annoyingly empty. Sometimes, too, she didn't have what people wanted, or

she would match their materials badly, when asked to supply spools of thread; she was always handing out needles instead of pins or pins instead of needles, and she wasn't very quick about her business either. For poor Miss Hepzibah had not been taught to do such a thing as to serve her neighbors' wants from behind her own counter. Let's hope she did not have to keep shop for long. Still, if the little place was as attractive as it is today, she must have had moments of pride in its quaintness and neatness; she must have liked that glimpse of sparkling water through the little leaded glass panes of the shop window. Do go down the street for a little way, then turn and look at the window from the outside; it is so sweet and mid-Victorian. Really, you must admit that no shop even of 'Cranford' could be sweeter."

I did admit it; and, too, I went off home with a copy of "The House of the Seven Gables" under my arm, anticipating a long and pleasant evening reading in front of the fire. Why don't you try it, too?

The Forest King

The strip of woodland, opposite their home, made an ideal playground for Esther and her brother, Frank, and here they spent many happy hours. With Esther's help, Frank had built a playhouse, and in this they put the many strange and curious things they found in their rambles. This day they had played hard all the morning and were quite ready for their nice lunch of bread and butter, luscious raspberries and cool milk, which Mother had brought out to them. When this was finished, Frank proposed that they go a little farther into the woods, where the shade was deeper, and Esther, who generally followed Frank's lead, gladly assented.

"I am going to sit here for a while," said Esther, stopping as they came to a big oak and carefully putting down her doll which she had brought along. "Don't you want to, too?"

She had barely seated herself when she had the funniest feeling, as if she were all drawing up. She looked at Frank, who also had thrown himself on the ground; and, to her amazement, she saw that he was growing smaller with each passing moment.

"Oh, Frank!" she cried. "How funny you look! You are almost as little as a baby."

"As little as a baby!" exclaimed her brother. "I'd like to know what you call yourself? You're not any larger than your doll, Maybelle."

Esther glanced at her own hands and feet; and, sure enough, they were only about the size of her doll's. She jumped up quickly and found that, even by standing on her tiptoes, she was hardly as tall as Maybelle.

"Whatever are we going to do?" she asked, beginning to be quite alarmed. "Do nothing," replied Frank; "I think it's fine. Now we can do lots of things we were always too big to do."

"But look at the trees," gasped Esther; "see how dreadfully tall they are! Why, the trunks are larger than our whole house."

"That's only because we are so small," said Frank. "But, say, we haven't stopped getting small; you're much smaller than Maybelle now."

"Oh, dear," cried Esther; "suppose we get so small we aren't anything?"

"You needn't be afraid of that," said a voice near them; "you'll stop pretty soon."

"But we're terribly small now," replied Frank.

"Oh, I don't know," answered the voice; "it seems to me it is very nice to be small. I should think you would be glad not to be such giants. Wait until I get out, and then I'll show you my new wings."

All this time, Esther and Frank had been trying to see what kind of a creature it was talking to them; and, when wings were mentioned, they both looked up quickly, expecting to find a bird.

"You are looking the wrong way," said the voice; "I am here in the ground, under this oak. If you brush away the leaves, you can see me."

They hurried to do this, but it took some time before the space was cleared, for the leaves now seemed large and heavy to move. When this was done, they discovered a queer little brown thing, working up through the ground. "Just another squirrel or two, and I'm out," cried the voice, growing plainer and plainer, as the brown shell emerged farther and farther out of the ground; and, then, out of this strange casing crawled a sticky little object. It twisted itself about for a while, until its wings were dry; then it settled near the children. "How do you like my suit?" it asked.

"Beautiful!" cried the children together.

"I think it is rather fine myself," answered the moth. "The coloring seems always to please our family. It is rather nifty—yellow speckled and with purple. We carry our crest with us, too. Can you see it?"

The moth flew back and forth before the children, displaying to the best possible advantage its beautiful semi-transparent wings.

"Oh, I see it!" cried Frank; "it's that yellow spot, in the center of your upper wings."

"Correct," answered the moth, very much pleased.

"But I want to know what you were doing in the ground," said Esther.

"That's where I lived all winter," replied the moth. "You see, I had to go somewhere, while I changed from a caterpillar into a moth; and we caterpillars that live in the oak trees come down when the cold weather arrives, bore our way down into the ground and stay there during the winter; then we work our way up again when the warm weather comes, only, of course, in the meanwhile we've been turning into moths. Now, I must report to the King of the forest. Everybody, as soon as he enters



"Catch on quickly! Sure, there's room"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

the forest, must do that and obtain permission to stay. Have you done that?"

"No," answered Esther and Frank together; "we didn't know anything about it."

"That's bad, very bad. You had better come with me and hasten to do it. I'll lead the way and you follow as fast as you can; perhaps we can reach there before anyone reports your presence in the forest."

Esther and Frank looked very grave as they hurried after the moth. The King of the Forest!" What else could that be but a lion, and if the lions which they had seen in the Zoo seemed large to them before, what would this King seem, now that they had become such tiny creatures. So the children held each other's hands very tightly, and wished they knew what the King was like. "Let's ask the moth," said Frank.

"Oh, he's very splendid," returned the moth, answering their inquiry. "I was much impressed by the visit I paid him last year, as a caterpillar. I remember he wore a beautiful black and orange suit."

Then the King was a tiger and not a lion, but that was equally bad. Still, the moth didn't appear in the least afraid, so perhaps there was no cause for their alarm.

By and by, the moth slackened its flight and finally stopped. "We are almost there," it said; "we will wait here until our audience is granted." It settled down in the grass, and Frank and Esther crouched beside it. In a minute, two bumblebees appeared, making their way toward them.

"We wish to report our presence in the forest," said the moth, addressing them; "will you find out if the King can see us?"

The bumblebees bowed, turned themselves about and trudged away; and Esther wondered why they did not fly instead, when they could have covered the ground so much faster. In a short while they returned with the message that the King could see them at once.

The children were very glad of this, for while they dreaded their interview with the King, they wanted it over as quickly as possible. The bumblebees led the way, walking as before, the children followed, and over them flew the moth, very slowly and apparently very proud of its new wings. They had gone but a little way when they heard the sound of music.

"That is the King's orchestra," the bumblebees informed them; "it plays every day and evening."

That, indeed, was most reassuring, for a King that liked music could not be very fierce. When they came in sight of the orchestra, they were greatly surprised to find many of their old friends among the musicians. The first and second violins were the big reddish-brown beetles that used to fly into the rooms of a hot summer's night, attracted by the lamp-light. They seemed immense fellows, now, as large as the children. Each beetle carried two fiddles, and the edges of their wings served as bows. Besides the beetles were locusts, cicadas, coral-winged butterflies and tiny green peacock frogs, each playing its particular instrument, while several great bullfrogs served as the deep-toned bass violins. The children were so interested in watching them that they had completely forgotten all about their audience with the King, but the bumblebees reminded them that the King was waiting.

Esther quickly smoothed back her hair and made sure that her ribbon was in place; then, smiling bravely at Frank to reassure him, she slipped her hand into his and together they advanced. A thin, gauzy curtain was suddenly pulled aside and there they saw the King; not the big beast they had expected to see, but the loveliest of black and orange butterflies. He was seated on a gorgeous throne and, on either side of him, stood tall green caterpillars, waving above his head

huge fans made of the soft down of the milkweed, for all the world, Frank thought, like the pictures he had seen of Egyptian kings and their Nubian slaves. The King was as splendid as the moth had said. He was dressed in a black velvet suit, bordered with rows of bright yellow spots; he was adorned, like other kings, with a blue sash, while on each wing was pinned his principal medal or decoration, a red eye-spot, which had been handed down in his royal family for many generations.

He was most affable and talked to the children in the kindest of tones; and, what was the best thing, he already knew all about them, had even been in their playhouse, and to their astonishment they learned that it was at his command that they had become such tiny creatures. "I thought," he explained to them, "that you would go so much more pleasure out of the woods, if you could really know all the little creatures that inhabit it. I felt that the best way for you to do this was to go among them as tiny creatures like themselves." Then he went on to tell of all the delightful things he had planned for them. There was to be a spinning party, over at the spider's home, a midnight frolic, for which the lightning bugs would furnish the illumination; a trip in the air on a maple leaf; a journey downstream on a chestnut burr; and ever, and ever so many other wonderful and fascinating things. Esther was just thinking how they would enjoy them all, and wishing her doll had grown small like themselves, so she could have brought her along, when she heard some one calling her name very loudly, over and over; and there was Frank, standing over her, just as big as he ever was and saying:

"Esther! Esther! come on and play; the afternoon is nearly over."

Rabbits for Pets

There comes a time, in the lives of most boys, when they want to keep a few rabbits for pets. This has been so for a great many years, for rabbits have a history which runs back to the days of Confucius. There are more different kinds of rabbits than the average boy ever dreamed of. To visit a rabbit show and pass by the long rows of hutches, filled with fancy specimens, is a revelation, for among them are found rabbits from Holland, Persia, England, the Himalayas and possibly from Japan, although Japanese rabbits are rare in America. Among the different colors will be blue, black, white, red, tan, gray, tortoise and white, which is called silverstone. There will be red-eyed rabbits, pink-eyed rabbits, blue-eyed rabbits and black-eyed rabbits. There will be Angoras, which look like little snowballs, having soft, silky hair from six to twelve inches long. There will be Little Polish rabbits, weighing only a few pounds, and Flemish Giants, weighing 15 or 16 pounds.

Most curious of all will be the lop-eared rabbit, which was first known in England more than 100 years ago, and which has ears so long that they drag on the floor. If you should measure these ears from the tip of one to the tip of the other, holding them out straight, you would be likely to find the distance at least two feet, while each ear would be six inches in width. There are also French lop-eared rabbits, but they are not so large, and their ears never assume so enormous proportions. These odd rabbits are not the best to choose for pets, because they require much attention.

The rabbits most commonly given to boys and girls of America are white, with pink eyes. They are often called Polish rabbits, but are very inferior specimens, even if they belong to that class at all. They are by no means the most satisfactory rabbits to keep, and are not to be recommended. A rabbit will live on a little oats, with some hay, but they like carrots and other vegetables, as well as green stuff from the garden for a change. They should have plenty of water, of course, and a little salt. It is always best to use a heavy dish on the floor for the water, or else to fasten a tin cup on the wall. Otherwise, the water will be quickly spilled, for rabbits will eat almost anything.

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Punging in New England

Dobbin hitched to the old green pung.

Bill on the driver's seat;

Jump in, children, let's be off

Down through the long Main Street

Who wants a ride? Hop on, hold tight!

Hurrah, and here we go!

Runners gliding as smooth as silk

Over the ice and snow.

As we go flashing by.

Aren't you sorry for boys and girls

Who never see snow like this,

Who can't go "punging" after school.

And don't know what they miss?

A Pageant of Dolls

Just before Christmas, a great exhibition of Dolls was held in London, at Sunderland House, the home of the Duchess of Marlborough; and, as it was in aid of a public charity, a large number of well-known persons took an interest in it, dressed dolls for it and got others to do the same.

The show was full of surprises. It was a wonderful mixture of ancient and modern times, reminding you partly of a fancy dress ball, partly of a historical pageant; but, when you properly marked, this is a very handsome rabbit, having a long, slender body, and a lean head with very bright, keen eyes. The color is what is termed Rufus red, which means a sort of mahogany tint. This red color should cover the feet, as well as the body. Many Belgian hares are poor specimens, because they have white feet, and any boy who wants rabbits to be proud of should make it a point not to be satisfied with any animal which have even one white foot. All along the back there should be many black hairs, producing an interesting and curious effect, which is called tickling. Around each ear should be a broad black band, which goes by the name of lacing. While Belgian hares may not make quite so strong an appeal to the eye of the beginner as the Dutch or the Himalayans, they are sure to wear well, the boy who keeps them finding himself increasing in admiration for them, the longer he owns them. These rabbits are unusually active, alert, and wide-awake.

If you should look up the word hare in the dictionary, you probably would find that the description did not fit the so-called Belgian hare at all. The reason is that the Belgian is not really a hare, but is a true rabbit. The wrong name was given to it at the beginning, perhaps because in its general appearance it somewhat resembled the hare, but it is actually a true rabbit in spite of its name.

It isn't necessary to have elaborate quarters for rabbits. A dry goods box, with wire netting across the front, and a large door, out, will make a satisfactory hutch.

The rabbits will live on a little oats, with some hay, but they like carrots and other vegetables, as well as green stuff from the garden for a change. They should have plenty of water, of course, and a little salt. It is always best to use a heavy dish on the floor for the water, or else to fasten a tin cup on the wall. Otherwise, the water will be quickly spilled, for rabbits will eat almost anything.

at the back and, against this background, numbers of figures dressed in the most wonderful eastern costumes, in brilliant colors.

THE HOME FORUM

Returning to the Fields

When I was young, I was out of tune with the herd:
My only love was for the hills and mountains.
Unwitting I fell into the Web of the World's dust
And was not free until my thirtieth year.
The migrant bird longs for the old wood:
The fish in the tank for its native pool.
I had rescued from wildness a patch of the Southern Moor
And, still rustic, I returned to field and garden.
My ground covers no more than ten acres;
My thatched cottage has eight or nine rooms.
Elms and willows cluster by the eaves;
Peach and plum trees grow before the Hall.
Hazy, hazy the distant hamlets of men.
Steady the smoke of the half-deserted village.
A dog barks somewhere in the deep lanes.
A cock crows at the top of the mulberry tree.
At gate and courtyard—no murmur of the World's dust;
In the empty rooms—leisure and deep stillness....

Tao Chien (from "A Hundred and Seventy Chinese Poems," translated by Arthur Waley).

Milestones of History

There are enterprises, military as well as civil, that sometimes check the current of events; give a new turn to human affairs, and transmit their consequences through ages. We see their importance in their results, and call them great, because great things follow. There have been battles which have fixed the fate of nations. These come down to us in history with a solid and permanent influence, not created by a display of glittering armor, the rush of adverse battalions, the sinking and rising of pennons, the flight, the pursuit, and the victory; but by their effect in advancing or retarding human knowledge, in overthrowing or establishing despotism, in extending or destroying human happiness. When the traveler pauses on the plains of Marathon, what are the emotions which strongly agitate his breast?... Not, I imagine, that Grecian skill and Grecian valor were here most signalized; but that Greece herself was saved. It is because to this spot, and to the event which has rendered it immortal, he refers all the succeeding glories of the republic.—Daniel Webster.

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Reversion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE word "reversion" is seldom heard in common speech, yet when used in connection with Christian Science it is a term full of metaphysical significance. Mary Baker Eddy employs the word with her inviolable exactness in the following characteristic instances. On page 218 of "Miscellaneous Writings" she says: "The visible universe declares the invisible only by reversion, as error declares Truth." Again in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 19), Mrs. Eddy writes, "Are earth's pleasures, its ties and treasures, taken away from you? It is divine Love that doeth it, and sayeth, 'Ye have need of all these things.' A danger besets thy path—a spiritual behest, in reversion, awaits you."

Consulting the dictionary, we find that the word reversion is defined as a return to or toward some former state or condition, also as a turning back to the contrary or reverse. In law, it technically implies the returning of an estate to the original grantor or his heirs, and a "reversioner" is one entitled to an estate on reversion.

Now, in the light of Christian Science, the spiritual estate conferred upon man by his heavenly Father can never really be forfeited. Mortals have, however, through their acceptance of the claim of what has been termed original sin, assented to the suppositional transfer of life, substance and intelligence from Spirit to matter, and from the standpoint of their belief man's true estate must be reclaimed by a process of reversion. The way in which this reversion is to be accomplished is clearly set forth in a sentence engraved upon the walls of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. It reads, "If sin makes sinners, Truth and Love alone can unmake them" (Science and Health, p. 270). Here we have the scientific Principle upon which all true reversion must be based. Truth and Love, as understood and demonstrated by Christ Jesus, were proved nineteen hundred years ago to be the universal remedy for sin and sickness of every kind.

Christ Jesus is thus distinguished as the one man in the history of all time who most completely succeeded in reversing the evidence of the material senses and in establishing divine justice in the affairs of men. By right of precedence, therefore, Jesus is justly acknowledged as the "Way" and, as the Apostle John truly declares, "If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous; and he is the propitiation for our sins: and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world." False theology has perverted this saying, in common with many other texts of Scripture, to signify a vicarious atonement, teaching that mankind need only believe in the name of Christ Jesus in order to be saved. Christian Science on the contrary makes it plain that every member of the human race both can and must, sooner or later, effect a complete putting off of his own human nature, and thus be born again in the manner exemplified by Christ Jesus.

In establishing man's true identity as the son of God, in Christian Science, the human demonstrator must never lose sight of the fact pointed out by Mrs. Eddy on pages 470-471 of Science and Health that "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history." This being the case, it is apparent that the process of reversion is purely one of right knowing. Man, having been spiritual and perfect in the beginning, is so now, and always will be, in reality. The demonstration of this great fact is only possible on the basis of Christian Science, in the degree that mortals are truly willing to give up false pleasures, false appetites, and false beliefs, in favor of the spiritual joys and blessings that flow continually from the divine Mind.

The aim of the suppositional adversary, or to give it its modern name, mortal mind, is to pervert the truths of the divine mind and counterfeit them materially. Then, if mortals are deceived by these counterfeits, it naturally follows that they are moved through the lusts of the flesh and the pride of life to covet them as material possessions and pleasures. Recognizing that all mortals, as such, are born under a sentence of death, the great Preacher of Israel sounded a warning note which has sent its reverberations down through the ages. "Remember now thy Creator," he exhorts, "In the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them." Begin now, that is to say, to understand the true nature of God, and to establish man's immortal birthright as the spiritual reversioner, or son of God.

The essential prerequisite of this divine inheritance is freedom from the lusts of the flesh, or in other words, emancipation from the carnal mind with its so-called law of sin and death. St. John, the Revelator, foresaw in prophetic vision the complete restoration of man's spiritual estate to them that had won the victory over the beast, when he said, "He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son." Thus from beginning to end, the Bible is replete with promises of man's divine birthright, the only con-

dition of which is the rebirth of mortal man, the reversion from a false sense into the true understanding of Life as harmonious and eternal.

Christian Science shows mankind how to take the necessary human footsteps to effect this change of heart and nature. It shows how to conduct a spiritual campaign against the lusts of the flesh and how to silence and overcome the insistent demands of the mortal or carnal mind. The practice of Christian Science requires patience and perseverance, like all other really important achievements of life. But, unlike most other callings, it asks no special genius nor exceptional gifts other than the honest application of those higher qualities of good which are common to all mankind. The genius for spirituality, which all possess inherently, must be developed individually, like the talent in the parable, and thus be made to increase. This can and eventually must be done by every one who would claim man's divine birthright as the son of God.

Miss Wordsworth's Journal

Monday, August 27th—Lucano—

Roused from sleep at a quarter before four o'clock, the moon brightly shining. At a quarter past four set off on foot to ascend Mount St. Salvador. Though so early, people were stirring in the streets; our walk was by the shore, round the fine bay—solemn yet cheerful in the morning twilight. At the beginning of the ascent, passed through gateways and sheds among picturesque old buildings with overhanging flat roofs—vines hanging from the walls with the wildness of brambles or the untrained woodbine. The ascent from the beginning is exceedingly steep and without intermission to the very summit. Vines spreading from tree to tree, resting upon walls, or clinging to wooden piles, they creep up the steep sides of the hill, the boundary line between them and the wild growth of the mountain, with which, at last, they are blended till no trace of cultivation appears. The road is narrow.... It winds along the declivities of the rocks—and, all the way, the views are beautiful. To begin with, looking backward to the town of Lucano, surrounded by villas among trees—a rich vale beyond the town, an ample tract bright with cultivation and fertility, scattered over with villages and spires—who could help pausing to look back on these enchanting scenes. Yet a still more interesting spectacle travels with us, at our side (but how far beneath us!) the Lake, winding at the base of the mountain, into which we looked from craggy forest precipices, apparently almost as steep as the walls of a castle, and a thousand times higher....

Meanwhile, many a beautiful flower was plucked among the mossy stones. One, in particular, there was (since found wherever we have been in Italy). I helped Miss Barker to plant that same flower in her garden brought from Mr. Clarke's hot-house. In spite of all our efforts the sun was before-hand with us. We were two hours in ascending. W. and Mr. R., who had pushed on before, were one hour and forty minutes. When we stood on the crown of that glorious Mount, we seemed to have attained a spot which commanded pleasure equal to all that sight could give on this terrestrial world. We beheld the mountains of Simplon—two brilliant shapes on a throne of clouds—Mont Blanc (as the guide told us!) lifting his resplendent forehead above a vapory sea—and the Monte Rosa, a bright pyramid, how high up in the sky! The vision did not burst upon us suddenly; but was revealed by slow degrees, while we felt so satisfied and delighted with what lay distinctly spread out around us, that we had hardly begun to look for objects less defined, in the distant horizon. I cannot describe the green hollows, hills, slopes and woody plains—the towns, villages, and towns—the crowds of secondary mountains, substantial in form and outline, bounding the prospect in other quarters—nor the bewitching loveliness of the Lake of Lucano lying at the base of Mount Salvador, and thence stretching out its arms between the bold steeps. My brother said he had never in his life seen so extensive a prospect at the expense only of two hours' climbing; but it must be remembered that the whole of the ascent is almost a precipice. Beyond the town of Lucano, the hills and wide vale are thickly sprinkled with towns and houses. Small lakes (to us their names unknown) were glittering among the woody steeps, and beneath lay the broad neck of the Peninsula of St. Salvador—a tract of hill and valley, woods and waters. Far in the distance on the other side, the towers of Milan might be described. The River Po, a ghostly serpent-line, rested on the brown plains of Lombardy; and there again we traced the Tesso, departed from his mountain solitudes, that wild daylight ride of Tomlinson and Bell,.... hemp was growing tall and thick near the walls of the world.

The Anglo-Saxon farmers had scarce conquered foothold, stronghold, freehold in the western wilderness before they became sowers of hemp—with remembrance of Virginia, with remembrance of dear ancestral Britain. Away back in the days when they lived with wife, child, flock, in frontier wooden fortresses and hardly tilled forth for water, salt, game, and tillage—in the very summer of that wild daylight ride of Tomlinson and Bell,.... hemp was growing tall and thick near the walls of the world.

Hemp in Kentucky

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Cyclamen.—D. W.
It was not Mont Blanc. He was mistaken, or wanted to deceive us to give pleasure; but however we might have wished to believe that what he asserted was true, we could not think it possible.—D. W.

The Humming Bird
Tell me, O Rose, what thing it is
That now appears, now vanishes?
Surely it took its fire-green hue
From daybreak that it glittered
through:

Quick for this sparkle of the dawn
Glistens through the garden and is gone!
What was the message, Rose, what word:
Delight foretold, or hope deferred?
—Edwin Markham.



Hammam Meskoutine, Algeria

days ended with the outbreak of the Civil War, the country had become second to Great Britain alone in her ocean craft, and but little behind the mistress of the seas. So that in response to this double demand for hemp on the American ship, and hemp on the southern plantation, at the close of that period of national history on land and sea, from those few counties of Kentucky, in the year 1859, were taken forty thousand tons of the well-cleaned bast.

What history it wrought in those years, directly for the republic, indirectly for the world! What inefaceable marks it left on Kentucky, its land, landowners!

To make way for it, a forest the like of which no eye will see again was felled; and with the forest went its pastures, its woods. The roads of Kentucky, those long limestone turnpikes connecting the towns and villages with the farms—they were early made necessary by the hauling of the hemp. For the sake of it slaves were perpetually being trained, hired, bartered; lands perpetually rented and sold; fortunes made or lost. The advancing price of farms, the westward movement of poor families and the consequent dispersion of the Kentuckians over cheaper territory, whither they carried the same passion for the cultivation of the plant, thus making Missouri the second hemp-producing state in the Union, the regulation of the hours in the Kentucky cabin, in the house, at the rope-walk, in the factory, what phase of living went unaffected by the pursuit and fascination of it. Thought, care, hope of the farmer oftentimes throughout the entire year! Upon it depending may be the college education of his son, the accomplishments of his daughter, the luxuries of his wife, the house he would build, the stock he could own. His own pleasures, also, . . . his excursions on the old floating palaces of the Mississippi down to New Orleans—all these depending in large measure upon its hemp, that thick gold-dust of its golden acres.

With the Civil War began the long decline, lasting still. The record stands that throughout the one hundred and twenty-five odd years elapsing from the entrance of the Anglo-Saxon farmers into the wilderness down to the present time, a few counties of Kentucky have furnished the army and the navy, the entire country, with all but a small part of the native hemp consumed. Little comparatively is cultivated in Kentucky now. The traveler may still see it here and there, crowning those evergreen, self-renewing, inexhaustible fields. But the time cannot be far distant when the industry will have become extinct. Its place in the nation's markets will be still further taken by metals, by other fibers, by the same variety cultivated in soils less valuable. The history of it in Kentucky will be ended.—James Lane Allen, in "The Reign of Law."

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A short time after the Restoration the patriots began to stir up an agitation against the governments. Whether a small nation has been incorporated into a large foreign state (in the Turkish Empire, or the Empire of Austria) the patriots sought to detach the nation from the foreign state that governed it; and, on the other hand, when a large nation had been parcelled out among petty states (in Germany and in Italy), the patriots labored to destroy the petty states in order to reunite them into a single nation. The movement went on then in an inverse sense, sometimes toward separation, sometimes toward concentration. Some demanded enfranchisement, others unity.

This agitation went on in almost every country—in order to free from the Turkish Empire, the Greeks, Serbians, Rumanians, Bulgarians; to free from Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, Croatia; in order to free Ireland from England, Belgium from Holland, Poland from Russia. The movement for unity was confined to Germany and Italy. Only France and Spain, where unity had already been established, escaped from this agitation.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

The principle common to all na-

Gloomy Winter's Now A'va'

The poet Tannahill was a native of Paisley, and sang of its surroundings. Like many other British cities, Paisley has desired to enroll President Wilson among her citizens, but even the birthplace of his grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Woodrow, has had to accept disappointment. Paisley is now, as every one knows, a busy manufacturing town, nevertheless, much of the countryside is still as pleasant as when Tannahill wrote:

"Gloomy winter's now a'wa',
Soft the westlan' breezes blaw,
The birks o' Stanley shaw,
The mavis sings fu' cheery, O!

"Sweet the croftflower's early bell,
Decks Gleniffer's dewy dell,
Blooming like thy bonnie sel',
My young, my artless dearie, O!

"Come, my lassie, let us stray
O'er Glenilloch's sunny brae—
Blithely spend the gowden day,
Midst joys that never weary, O!

"Towering o'er the Newton woods
Lav'rocks fan the snaw-white clouds;
Siller saughs, w' downy buds,
Adorn the banks sae briery, O!

"Round the sylvan fairy nooks
Feathery brackens fringe the rocks;
Feathery brackens fringe the rocks;
Neath the brae the burnie junks,
And ilk thing is cheery, O!"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1919

EDITORIALS

Capital and Labor and the People

ABRAHAM LINCOLN defined a democracy as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, and by the people he meant, of course, all of the people, not any particular portion, section, or class. Neither Abraham Lincoln nor anyone else who has spoken with admitted authority on the subject, it seems reasonable to assume, has entertained a thought that there can be exceptions to the rule that democratic government is for all. There is hardly any difference of opinion, in the United States at least, on the point that democracy means nothing less than equal rights and opportunities, with absolute equality before the law, for all.

This being admitted, and satisfactorily and conclusively settled, it follows naturally that in a democracy the only authority is the will of the people, exercised under the safeguards and restrictions of the Constitution, and expressed by the majority through representative government. Either the people are supreme in a democracy, or the term democratic, as applied to their form of government, is a misnomer. In proportion as any other, or rival, power rises or asserts itself, or ventures to dictate, or is permitted to dominate, within a so-called democracy, the democratic spirit of the people wanes, as it has waned and disappeared repeatedly in the course of history.

There are today two great forces contending for a larger measure of independent freedom of action in the United States than the democracy can afford to grant, no matter if it is a fact that each of these forces is essential to national strength and prosperity. One of them is capital, the other is labor. Both have become powerful under a system of government which places no limitation upon industry or enterprise. As a consequence of centuries of wrong thinking, even in these so-called advanced and enlightened times, each is still disposed to regard the other with a mixture of distrust and antagonism, and, in the blindness of class prejudice, each, although in less measure than formerly, is inclined to forget that there is a third factor in the nation, and one which properly should always be regarded as the first, whose interests and wishes must be primarily consulted, namely, the people, the democracy.

Figuratively speaking, the air today is alive with discussion of the power and rights of capital and labor, and the public, listening attentively to the trend of the talk, cannot but admit that capital, on the one hand, and labor, on the other, through organization and combination, have built up within the Republic conditions to be seriously reckoned with, if private interests are not eventually to submerge the interests of democracy.

Using the term government as the most convenient expression for democracy in the United States, as already intimated, it is, or it has been in the past, at any rate, too often regarded as only an incidentally interested third party, and too often in the present, as in the past, its interference in disputes between the two great private interests has been rather resented than welcomed. Lately, however, it has come to be recognized by a constantly increasing multitude that the government has everything to do with the growth, conduct, and pretensions of these interests, and that in going to the extent even of taking them, for correction, regulation, or control into its own hands, it is simply exercising, rather than exceeding, its function as a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

Manifestly, the great industrial and labor organizations, yearly becoming more powerful, must be alike subject to government control, if one or the other of them is not ultimately to control the government. Democracy must rule, or democracy will be ruled. It is not, or it should not be, difficult for the average American to approach this subject in the proper temper. Plainly, there are certain industrial combinations in active operation today the strength of which is only secondary to that of the government itself. Nor should it be difficult to face the fact that organized labor wields a power dictatorial and almost governmental in character. If either is allowed to go uncontrollable the result must necessarily be harmful to the country. It was never intended by the founders of the United States Government that any menacing factor should be permitted to obtain sway under the Constitution.

Now, all this leads to a view of the situation which is far from pessimistic. In the last analysis, the government of the United States must be a democratic, not a capitalistic nor a labor government, but a government of the people, by the people, and for all the people, and it must govern first, last, always, because it represents the will of the people. Those who underestimate the ability of a democracy to govern well do well to look carefully into the figure which the American democracy is cutting in world affairs today. A democracy can govern as a free people desires to be governed, and if it shall be admitted that the American people are capable of governing themselves, it must also be admitted that they are capable of controlling, for the general good, every condition, whether it has to do with capital, with labor, or with any other element in or phase of the body politic.

Moreover, and with this comes the assurance that justifies optimism, democratic government, although righteously jealous of its prerogatives, will see no injustice done to any element of its people. It will not confiscate, or smash, or repress in the readjustment that is at hand. It will undertake to see that justice shall determine regulation, whether with regard to capital or to labor. Neither enterprise nor energy will be penalized. There must be equality, but no superiority, of rights. The public welfare must come before everything else. No one is to be deprived of what belongs to him, and no man is to be afforded opportunity of preying upon his neighbor. Government ownership or control, if adopted, will mean simply that democracy rules, that the

people govern themselves; and where privilege ends equal opportunity for all to enjoy to the full the blessings of a free government begins.

This may be looking toward an ideal. Perhaps it is. But at this time all the world has reason to look toward the realization of ideals.

Water Power in India

THE letter which was addressed, recently, by the Government of India to the provincial governments in regard to the question of the development of water power is particularly interesting, as affording another indication of the determination of the Indian authorities to develop, as much as possible, the trade and manufacture of the country. With increasing frequency, during the last few years, those who know India, both in India itself and in the United Kingdom, have deplored the way in which the country has settled down, in the sphere of the world's trade, as merely a reservoir for raw material. At one time, of course, in the heyday of her greatness, India was one of the most important manufacturing countries in the world, and for this reason attracted to her a steadily increasing flow of traders from the West. India, however, lost this position many years ago, and one of the chief difficulties in the way of rehabilitating the great dependency as a manufacturing country on modern lines is the conservatism of the people.

This is especially noticeable in the national industry of agriculture. Agriculture, indeed, in no part of the eastern world is in a great hurry to alter its methods. The tendency to imagine that what was good enough for yesterday and the day before, reckoned even in centuries, will be good enough for tomorrow, is particularly persistent, and in India, where the same methods have been followed, in many instances, from time immemorial, this conservatism is especially a problem. The same applies to all other branches of industry, and it is for this reason that the recent decision taken by the authorities, and expressed in the letter to the provincial governments, to make themselves responsible for the surveying involved in the establishment of water-power stations in the country, is particularly satisfactory. Hitherto, whenever such surveys have been undertaken, it has been due to private enterprise; but it has been quite evident for some time that, if the utmost use is to be made of the water power, this great initial work must be under the control of some central authority. As the letter referred to very justly points out, many questions will necessarily arise which only the government can deal with, such as, for example, questions of land rights and the conflicting claims of irrigation and power.

The value of water power and the consequent importance of its efficient utilization is, of course, being recognized increasingly all over the world, and in no country, perhaps, is it more essential that the utmost possible should be made of this source of power than in India. Both from an agricultural and from a manufacturing point of view, the question is one of first importance, and the determination of the authorities to make sure that the development shall be placed on a right basis from the start is full of promise for the future.

Refugees in Mesopotamia

ALTHOUGH, with so many great questions claiming attention, comparatively little has been heard of it, there can be no doubt that one of the most remarkable constructive developments of the war has been the British reorganization of Mesopotamia. From time to time, statements have been made in regard to this work, telling of the transformation effected throughout the whole Euphrates and Tigris valley, from Basra to beyond Baghdad; of difficulties triumphantly overcome, and of order retrieved with extraordinary rapidity out of the chaos of centuries. Of the many difficulties thus successfully overcome, not the least was the question of refugees. The collapse of Russia to the north, and the consequent complete overrunning of Armenia and northern Persia by Turkish forces, compelled thousands of refugees to flee for safety in the direction of the British lines in Mesopotamia, and a report on the matter, recently issued by the British Press Bureau, makes interesting reading.

It was at the end of July, 1918, that thousands of Armenians and East Syrians, after a heroic resistance to overwhelming Turkish forces, when their ammunition had been exhausted, "poured down, a panic-stricken horde," upon British lines of communication in Persia. Both the East Syrians and the Armenians of Lake Van had suffered terribly through the retreat of the Russian armies. Nevertheless, when the final Russian collapse came, it is a matter of history how they gallantly held their ground for months together west of Lake Urmia, and, throughout the summer of 1918, effectually stopped the Turkish advance. It was not, indeed, until their resources were absolutely at an end that they gave up the unequal contest, and fled for protection to the British lines. Tens of thousands of them undertook the terrible journey south, and when news came to the British authorities north of Baghdad that they were approaching, a small force was sent to meet them and safeguard their retreat. It all came about at a peculiarly difficult time. The British forces were at grips with the Turk, and the problem which immediately faced them of providing for this host of refugees was a serious one. The British authorities, however, grappled with the matter at once. A camp was hastily laid at Bakuba, and in three weeks refugees were being drafted in at the rate of a thousand a day.

According to the latest statements, some 45,000 refugees of both the nationalities referred to are now in this camp, and it affords an instructive glimpse of the far-reaching nature of the present work of the Peace Conference in Paris, as regards both great questions and apparently small ones, that these 45,000 people are said to be awaiting the decisions of the conference with the utmost concern. Looking back on what they have suffered and what their compatriots have suffered during the last four years, any hint at the possibility of their being handed back again to a government which has

treated them so shamefully fills them with dismay. They are, according to the report of the British Press Bureau, "relying on the Allies' promise that the rights of small nations shall be safeguarded." They will not, it may be confidently assumed, rely on this promise in vain.

The Part of the United States

THERE is in the recent report of General Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States Army, giving the strength of the armies of the different nations on the side of the Allies, on the western front, at the time of the signing of the armistice, a crushing reply to the prediction, whether emanating from German or from other sources, that the United States would fail to give effective support to the Allies before the close of the war. It may be recalled that there were, at home, many who, up to the spring of 1918, declared that because of American unpreparedness for the conflict, the unreadiness of training camps, the lack of adequate transportation facilities, and innumerable other drawbacks, real or fancied, the United States would fail to make a relatively creditable military showing in France and Belgium.

It may be recalled also that the German Government officials, the German military commanders, and the German press, as late as the beginning of the summer of 1918, scoffed at the idea that the United States would, or could, ever become an important factor in the war. At the utmost, the German military experts would grant no more than that, in the course of time, the United States might be able to place 600,000 men in the field, and that this feat could not be achieved until too late.

Now, the official figures, as reported by General March, show that when the armistice was signed France was represented at the front by 2,559,000 men, the United States by 1,950,000 men, and the United Kingdom by 1,718,000 men, this figure including Portuguese. In his statement General March says that the figures given show the "ration strength," meaning that they included every man that had to be fed, combatant, non-combatant, medical service men, supply men, and so on.

There is here, of course, no basis for estimates or conclusions with regard to the relative forces placed on the western or any other line from the beginning of the war. Nothing is said relative to losses. The United States was a late comer into the war, and an analysis of the relative military contribution of all the nations on the Allies' side would have to be very far-reaching and exact in order to avoid doing injustice in any particular.

The great fact brought out in General March's report is that between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, the United States, a peaceable and non-military democracy, was able to place at the most important front of the greatest of wars a force of nearly 2,000,000 men. And behind this, and clearly discernible, is the other magnificent fact that the sudden ending of the war alone prevented the United States from doubling this force within a few months.

Buildings Called Montauk

WHEN one speaks in general terms, one does not hesitate to say that Chicago has been rebuilt twice over since the great fire of October, 1871. It was a city fair to look upon before three and a third square miles of its area, including its business center, were devastated within forty-eight hours, forty-eight years ago. The East had lent money freely to the city that was growing like a mushroom on the south shore of Lake Michigan, and the builders of early Chicago built with taste.

Before the embers were quite cool the first rebuilding, also on borrowed money, began, and within a year or two, save for a vacant place here or there, one would hardly realize that 17,450 buildings had gone up in smoke on that memorable 9th of October. Again the money raised in the East, on second, and sometimes on third, mortgages, was put to good purposes, and Chicago rebuilt, say at any time after the middle seventies, was a very presentable city.

So it remained until about the middle of the eighties, when Chicago business concerns began to outgrow their quarters. Then commenced the second rebuilding, and it was not long under way before Chicago architects astonished the world with types of construction entirely new and sometimes startling.

The first Chicago skyscrapers were built on foundations that spread all over the site, rendering the basement floor practically useless. Upon these foundations were reared structures ten or twelve stories high for the accommodation of offices. Among the earlier office buildings of this character were the Pullman, the Rookery, the Temple, and the Montauk.

The other day it was announced in New York that "improvement in the property situated at the easterly end of the block on which the Federal Reserve Bank plans to erect its new home will follow the sale of the Montauk Building." The New York Montauk was erected later than the Chicago building of the same name, but it is an interesting fact that, even in those early days, New York had begun to follow, and even to imitate, Chicago's peculiar type of architecture.

The Montauk was one of the first great office buildings erected in Chicago, and, therefore, one of the first erected anywhere. Its New York namesake was among the first of the great office buildings constructed in that city. But before either was ten years old the style of Chicago skyscraper architecture had completely changed. The old spread-and-solid foundation had given place to caissons running down to bed-rock. Above these rose the "skeletons" of steel frame-work which have made possible the construction of buildings of enormous height. In the early '90s, Chicago was the only city that could show this type of architecture, and the hundreds of thousands of strangers who came to visit the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 were quite as much interested in the Chicago skyscrapers as in any of the exhibits at Jackson Park.

Then began, in the heart of the city at least, the second rebuilding of Chicago. Structures like the Montauk went down before the skyscraper wave. Buildings which, only a few years earlier, were shown with pride

and viewed with admiration, were supplanted by light and airy fabrics of steel and terra cotta extending for twenty or more stories into the azure.

New York never brought itself quite to the point of approving of the Chicago World's Fair, but when that great exposition got under way New York came in thousands to see it, and New Yorkers lingered longer than any others around the Chicago skyscrapers. They were manifestly surprised that a city so far inland, a city so far from Manhattan, could dare to do such things, or to be the first to do such daring things in architecture. At all events, when New York had seen all it cared to see of the World's Fair, and had taken all the measurements it desired of the Chicago skyscrapers, it went home determined to build more and higher skyscrapers than its presumptuous western competitor for popular favor. What it has done may be seen in its skyline, or in the pictures of its skyline, with which it has flooded the world. But meanwhile Chicago also has been building into the air, and some of its caissons are as deep and as impressive as those of lower New York. One would not be likely to go back to the early days of architectural skyscraping, however, if something like this Montauk incident did not now and then make it seem worth while.

Notes and Comments

AS AGAINST all the opinions that have been expressed concerning the relative merits of the Barnard and Saint Gaudens statues of Lincoln, how interesting and conclusive, if one could possibly know it, would probably be the judgment of Abraham Lincoln himself. Meantime, Manchester, England, seems well satisfied with the Barnard statue: as the Manchester Guardian puts it, "Rather than refine one feature of a man who was rough-hewn in every limb and lineament, the sculptor almost fiercely thrusts forward the clumsiness and disproportion of Lincoln's figure, as though to say, 'Here is a man who needs no sentimental treatment.'" For that matter, was there not something rough-hewn and Lincolnian in the vigorous determination of the Manchester operatives to go hungry rather than side against Lincoln in the American Civil War?

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, who held that "of all noise music is the most tolerable," would be in sympathy with the protest made to the Boston street commissioners by citizens who live on Beacon Street and are disturbed at nights because of the continuous traffic of merchandise trucks outside their windows. The objection is no mere statement of occasional annoyance; the facts show definite depreciation of property in this fine residential part of the town because of the incessant rumbling of motor trucks during the night. And the problem goes farther than any one street in any one city. Inventions facilitating the dispatch of business usually add to the noise of civilization, and thus far this result has been generally accepted as necessary. But is it? If the demand for quieter conditions became widespread and imperative, is it not possible that the same inventive ability that makes a noisy motor truck would find some way to make a quieter one?

THERE was a time when the appropriations of the United States Rivers and Harbors Bill used to assume proportions of some magnitude in the sight of the average man. But what is five or ten million dollars now, even if set aside to rid the Mississippi of snags, in comparison with some of the current expenditures?

WITH the return of peace there appears to come also an awakening of interest, among picture buyers and others who enjoy the art of painting, in the work of the early American painters. Allston, Stuart, Copley, and West have never wholly disappeared; but a considerable company, "sincere, accomplished men," says Mr. Royal Cortissoz, critic for the New York Tribune, "who respected their art and left upon it the stamp of dignity that would alone be sufficient to command our admiration" has been quite forgotten. The time they lived in, which had no photographers, encouraged portrait painters. Forgotten as they now are, it is not unlikely, at a period when artists were fewer and the country smaller, that these early American artists were better known to the contemporary general public than are any but the most widely heralded of their modern successors.

IN REPLY to the pessimists who think that the possible failure of a League of Nations to achieve its purposes is a reason for not starting one, somebody has sensibly remarked that the North American republic is really a league of states that was something of a failure at first. The Union formed by the articles of confederation in 1781 failed in practice; it could not collect taxes or pay its debts, and was neither respected abroad nor even obeyed at home. The second effort was made in 1787 by a convention which admittedly met "to form a more perfect Union." And this new Union was, in turn, compelled to pass through the ordeal of the Civil War to preserve itself; so that the United States stands today, by virtue of the old adage, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." That civilization may perhaps have to try, try again is no good reason for feeling lukewarm about the League of Nations; rather is it a good reason for beginning as soon as possible.

WITH all the changes in war during the last half century, one thing, at least, apparently must still seem natural to the soldier of earlier wars. The pontoon bridge, still the quickest and most practical way of crossing a river, is made as it used to be, and has, in fact, probably changed very little since the idea of mooring a succession of boats and laying down a roadway over them first occurred to military engineers. Pontoon equipment, says an officer of the United States engineer corps, has undergone much study but little change since the Civil War. At the present time the construction of a bridge capable of carrying the heavy traffic of a modern army across a river 225 feet wide, by men who had practiced handling and lashing the boats, but had never before put a bridge together, has been accomplished in nineteen minutes and ten seconds. The record for such a performance by men more thoroughly familiar with the work is fourteen minutes and fifty-three seconds.